WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 4.---NO. 8. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1847. | WHOLE NO. 164.

Terms for Advertising.

PER SQUARE OF SIXTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One square one insertion,			$1 00
do.	do. 2	insertions,	1 25
do.	do. 3	do.	1 50
do.	do. 3	months without change,	3 00
do.	do. 6	do. do.	4 50
do.	do. 12	do. do.	8 00
do.	do. 6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do.	do. 12	do. do.	20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞*All advertisements required to be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.*☜

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1?2 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 16, 1847—[44 12m

Mrs. C. M. Price,
Fashionable Dress Maker,
4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal CASH advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

Cronly, Walker & Hall,
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
G. W. DAVIS, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

T. W. BROWN,
HAVING recently returned from the North, is now prepared to offer his friends and the public a very handsome assortment of goods in his line, and at very low prices.
Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.
October 15, 1847.—[5-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving south, offers for sale his plantation on which he resides, containing 360 Acres, lying in the fork of Neuse and Little Rivers, two miles from Waynesboro'. Those who wish a bargain, are requested to call soon and examine the premises, as it is not often that an opportunity for the purchase of property of like value and location is offered.
F. H. HOOKS.
Waynesboro', Oct. 11th, 1847.—[5-tlstJ

New Firm.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIN & HARTSFIELD
H. R. PERRIN,
A. A. HARTSFIELD.
Wilmington, N. C. }
October 15, 1847. } 5.

PROPOSALS, *for publishing in the town of Washington, N. C., a weekly newspaper,* to be called the "Washington Democrat," by John Howard. The subscriber will commence the publication of a newspaper in the town of Washington, under the above title, with the assistance of his son John Howard, on the 1st day of January next. Having published a Democratic paper some twenty years in Tarboro', in the same Congressional district with Washington, we presume it is unnecessary now to "define our position." Suffice it for the present to say, that the "Washington Democrat" will be *thoroughly* Democratic, and efforts will be made to render it an acceptable and useful newspaper.

TERMS.—The "Washington Democrat" will be printed on good paper, principally with new type, and furnished to subscribers at *two dollars* per year in advance, or $2 50 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Editors in this State will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions, which will be reciprocated should opportunity offer.
GEO. HOWARD.

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, *Hard* Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO.—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
Oct 22, 1847. [n1] G. C. H.

Paint will make Old Houses look New.
W. & J. BLANEY

CAN execute all kinds of House and Ship Painting, Gilding and Glazing, Wall Painting, and imitations of Wood and Marble, in a superior style to any one in the town of Wilmington. Their shop is on Front street, opposite the Chronicle Printing Office.

ALSO TO RENT—The store at present occupied by John J. Conoley.
Sept 17, 1547—[1-3m

NOTICE.

THE following Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 9th instant, and ordered to be printed—viz:

"*Resolved*, That the usefulness and efficiency of our Machine Shops require that the operations in them be confined to the Company's work alone—and that notice be given to the public that no Jobs will be received into the Shops after the 1st January next."

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*
October 22, 1847.—[6tf

CONSUMPTION,
And all diseases of the Lungs cured by
DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.
The Original Genuine Preparation.
ANOTHER LIFE PRESERVED.
Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1846.

Dr. H. Swayne—Dear sir; Having seen the astonishing cure performed on Mr. Thomas, by your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, I was induced to try it on myself. I was taken with a violent cough, spitting of blood, shortness of breathing, together with violent attacks of asthma; I had overdone myself from exertion which I was not able to perform, which prostrated my system to a great extent. I commenced the use of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which gave me almost immediate relief, and I am glad to give my testimony to all who may be afflicted in a similar way. It will be well to see that the signature of Dr. Swayne is on each bottle of Wild Cerry.
WM. B. WALTON,
13th st., 2 doors from the corner of Willow.

Beware of the worthless "Balsams," "Bitters," "Syrups," &c., as they contain none of the virtues of the original preparation.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Clinton, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.
Sept 3, 1847—[6-6t1tbm

50,000 Victims every Year

FALL a prey to Consumption, Asthma, and raising Blood, Hectic Fever and Night Sweats.

Mrs. Adams, 126th street, Harlem, suffered a year with a cough, pain in the chest, night sweats, and all the aggravated symptoms of Consumption; nothing relieved her till she tried Sherman's Balsam—half a bottle cured her.

Ulcerated Lungs and Liver.—Mr. E. T. Lawrence, Jackson street, Brooklyn, after years of suffering, and treated by various physicians, was pronounced incurable from ulcerated lungs and liver. Dying, as was supposed, he tried the Balsam; its effects were most miraculous; two bottles cured him.

Pleurisy and Consumption.—Mrs. Baggas, residing at 88 Sheriff street, 70 years old, has been subject to attacks of pleurisy and consumptive coughs for years. The Balsam has saved her from very great suffering.

Asthma and Consumption.—L. J. Beals, 19 Delancey street, gave it to his sister-in-law who had been an invalid for years from Asthma; to another considered as in consumption. It relieved them at once, so that they travelled several hundred miles.

Spitting Blood is always alarming. It leads to the worst kind of Consumption, and unless arrested in time is generally fatal. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam is the best remedy known; it heals the wounded or ruptured blood vessels of the lungs, and thereby effects a permanent cure, while other remedies only stop the blood for the time. A few doses of this Balsam will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the medicine required. It has been successful in many cases, and that too where they had run into a rapid decline, or, as more generally expressed, "*Hasty Consumption.*" Young persons, or those of middle age, are more subject to these attacks than the aged.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Cough and Worm Lozenges, and Poor Man's Plasters, sold as above.

Principal Office 106 Nassau street, New York.

The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Oct 29, 1847—[7-7t

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE
75,000 DOLLARS.
$25,000! $15,000!
100 PRIZES OF $1,000 am'g to $100,000.
$500 LOWEST THREE NUMBER PRIZE!
14 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 26 tickets!

ALEXALDRIA LOTTERY,
CLASS T. FOR 1847,
To be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, the 27th of November, 1847.
Under the Superintendence of Commissioners.

J. W. MAURY & CO., MANAGERS,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	-	$75,000
1 Prize of	-	25,000
1 Prize of	-	15,000
1 Prize of	-	10,000
1 Prize of	-	8,000
1 Prize of	-	7,000
1 Prize of	-	5.96
5 Prizes of	-	2,000
15 Prizes of	-	1,500
100 Prizes of	-	1,000
237 Prizes of	-	500
64 Prizes of	-	200
64 Prizes of	-	150
64 Prizes of	-	100
128 Prizes of	-	60
5,504 Prizes of	-	40
28,224 Prizes of	-	20

34,412 Prizes.

Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Eighths $2 50.

☞A certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets will be sent for $230.

A certificate of a package of 26 halves, quarters and eighth tickets in proportion.

☞Orders for packages or single tickets, addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention and official drawings duly forwarded.
J. W. MAURY & CO.,
[7-3t*] Richmond, Va.

IN STORE and for sale at lowest market prices—Kegs Goshen Butter, extra quality,
Boxes Cheese, Bbls Apples,
Bbls Baltimore Gin, Do Domestic Brandy,
Do New England Rum,
Do Port and Malaga Wines, and a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions.
[Oct 29] WM. A. GWYER.

DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE—24 barrels McLaughlin's superior Pale Ale.
For sale by WM. A. GWYER.
October 29, 1847.

CORDAGE AND DUCK—Masters of vessels will find the above articles at
[Oct. 29] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

NEGRO Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Shoes, for sale at
[Oct. 29] HOWARD & PEDEN'S

SALT AFLOAT—The Cargo of Schr. Aurora, just in from Curacoa. For sale by
[Oct. 29] G. W. DAVIS,
Davis' Wharf.

FULTON MARKET BEEF—Just received, per schr. Alaric, from New York: 20 Half bbls. Fulton Market Beef. 5 half bbls. Pickled Tongues. For sale by
[Oct. 29] HOWARD & PEDEN.

1,000 BUSHELS Salt, landing from Brig Amanda.
10 Boxes Cheese,
10 Kitts Mackerel, from chr. Harrison Price, and
4 Kegs Butter,
2 Barrels Lard, daily expected per Schr. G. W. Davis. For sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Oct, 29, 1847—[7-3t

AUCTION!

ON Monday, Nov. 15, we shall commence to sell, at the store of H. S. Kelly, on Market street, the balance of his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Sale continued without reserve until all is disposed of. By order of V. R. PEIRSON, assignee.
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.
Oct. 15, 1847.

"GEN. TAYLOR
NEVER SURRENDERS."

N. DREY would announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has received his supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. His assortment is complete. Some of my neighbors pretend to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices; I will pledge myself to sell at the lowest Wilmington prices, leaving it with the community to say who sells the cheapest. [October 13, 1847. 5-tf

WANTED, *immediately*, a Teacher for School district No. 3 in the county of New Hanover. No one will be employed who cannot exhibit a certificate of qualifications from the Board of Examination. Application may be made to either of the Committee for said district No. 3. [Oct. 29]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Goldsboro' and the public generally, that the winter session of the Academy at that place commenced on Monday, October 18th. Parents and Guardians who desire to give their children or wards a thorough English or Classical education, are solicited to extend him their patronage. A Lady assistant will be employed to take charge of the female department, should the school prove large, and we pledge ourselves to attend not only to the intellectual culture, but also to the manners and morals, of those committed to our care. Terms for the English course from $5 to $6—and for the Classical course $8. For further particulars inquire of the Trustees of the Academy, or of the Principal.
WM. W. ATWATER, A. B.,
Oct 29, 1847—7-tf] a Graduate of Yale.

CROCKERY,
Glass Ware, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened the largest stock of
CROCKERY, GLASS WARE &c.,
ever offered in Wilmington, and he invites the attention to it of his old customers and the public in general.

His store is now one door above the one formerly occupied by him, on the South side of Market street. J. H. ROTHWELL.
Oct. 29, 1847 7-tf

HAY, CORN AND OATS—50 bales Eastern Hay. 200 bushels Corn. 200 bushels Oats. For sale by
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.
[Oct. 29]

MESS PORK.—20 bbls. Mess Pork. 10 bbls. Prime Pork. 5 bbls. Mess Beef. For sale
[Oct. 29] by HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHEEL BARROWS—6 wheel barrows for family use. For sale by
[Oct. 29] HOWARD & PEDEN.

PEPPERMINT CORDIA , at
[Oct. 29] HOWARD PEDEN.

From Mexico.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAS. L. DAY.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Santa Anna's Summons to Col. Childs—Col. Childs's Reply—Bombardment of Puebla and Discomfiture of the Mexicans—Insubordination of Santa Anna's Troops—their desertion of him—his whereabouts uncertain—difficulty in the Massachusetts Regiment, &c.

The steamship James L Day, Capt. O'Grady, arrived at a late hour last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 19th inst., with a number of invalid soldiers. Two died on the passage, viz: Richard Beamish, 12th Infantry, on the 20th inst., and Wm. Miller, of company D, Voltigeurs, on the 23d.

There had been no later arrival direct from the city of Mexico at Vera Cruz, when the James L. Day left. We have not even a well authenticated rumor touching Gen. Scott and his army.

The Arco Iris publishes communications which have passed between Santa Anna and Col. Childs at Puebla, and they are translated by the Genius of Liberty. We subjoin the correspondence:—

Communications between Gen. Santa Anna and Col Childs, at Puebla.

HEADQUARTERS—MEXICAN ARMY.

I have taken possession of this city with the army under my command, for the purpose of operating upon the several points fortified, and occupied by your Excellency, and also with the view of liberating its inhabitants from the domination of the forces of the United States, from whom they have already suffered too much. But before commencing any operations of a military character, I have considered it my duty to act in obedience to the impulses of humanity, and consequently request that your Excellency will please evacuate this city within a certain and peremptory space of time, it being known to you at the same time that you can depart with all the honors of war, either to form a junction with Gen. Scott, or the forces of your country at Perote, according as it best suits your pleasure. But should this courteous request of mine be unheeded by your Excellency, then, although to me it is a painful alternative, I shall commence to assault your positions, the consequences of which act will be felt by your garrison, because there exists in the vicinity of your Excellency an army of 8,000, men who are determined that the rights of their nation shall be maintained and respected.

God and liberty, headquarters in Puebla, September 25th, 1847.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Senor Col. D. Thos. Childs, commander of the United States Army, situated in Loreto.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF PUEBLA, MEXICO, September 25, 1847.

To His Excellency, D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General-in-Chief of the Mexican Army in front of the city:

Sir—I had the honor of receiving, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, your Excellency's letter of this date. In it you were pleased to notify me of the fact that you had taken possession of this city, for the purpose, as you declare, of restoring to the full enjoyment of their liberty its citizens, who have hitherto suffered so much from the U. S. army. You likewise were pleased to offer certain stipulations to this garrison, provided that it would, within a fixed time, abandon the point of defence which it now occupies. With regard to the assertion of your Excellency, which implies that the inhabitants of Puebla have been maltreated by the U. S. troops, I wholly deny it. On the contrary, I assure you that the property and privileges of all have been maintained and respected with the greatest scrupulousness, indeed, so much so has it been done, that its parallel cannot be found in the annals of war. And I would most willingly leave it to the most intelligent and impartial portion of the population of the city to decide from which of the two contending parties they have received the most injury and molestation; whether it is from their own countrymen or the troops of the United States.

With regard to that particular part of your Excellency's letter which demands the surrender, within a fixed time, of all the positions now occupied by the troops under my command, I can only say in reply, that having been honored with the duty of guarding and protecting them, it is equally my greatest wish and paramount obligation to preserve them to the last; and I am fully satisfied that I shall be able to defend them successfully, in as much as I have at my disposal all the resources essential to its full and complete accomplishment.

With considerations in the highest degree respectful, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

THOMAS CHILDS, Col. U. S. Army,
Civil and Military Governor.

The Arco Iris of the 13th inst. furnishes interesting news from Puebla, which is translated to our hands by the Genius of Liberty. It is a fitting sequel to the above correspondence:

PUEBLE, 28th.—At 5 o'clock on the evening of yesterday the points of San Juan de Dios, Santa Rosa and Santa Monica commenced a heavy cannonade upon the American works. The latter immediately began to throw cannon shot, bombs, and grenades into the centre of the city, which suffered in consequence some considerable injury.

Don Marino del Rio, whilst standing with his wife on the back balcony of his house, was struck dead by a cannon ball. At about 8 o'clock P. M. the cannonade ceased, but commenced again at the dawn of the following day.

PUEBLA, 29th.—By order of Santa Anna a body of troops was yesterday posted in the Convent of Santa Teresa, at one of the corners of which a breastwork of cotton bales was erected Four hundred cotton bales have already been demanded of the house of Velasco for the defence of the city. To prevent the competition of this work the Americans from the fort of San Jose kept up a continual fire upon the workmen, which, being stoutly returned by the Mexicans, the discharge of bombs and grenades from the American lines greatly increased. At this moment a considerable number of private citizens went to Santa Anna, who was at Carmen, and requested of him a piece of artillery, which being granted, together with a small body of men for its management, they quickly marched for the Convent of Santa Rosa and opened a well directed fire upon the American works. We were in the greatest consternation, but night at last supervening, every thing became quiet.

The nuns of Santa Rosa were transferred in litters to Santa Catalina, and it is said that the same thing will be done with those of Santa Monica, although the latter are strongly opposed to leaving their monastic asylum.

PUEBLA, 30th.—To-day partial tranquility reigns in the city. Now and then can be heard the report of a cannon, and the explosion of some grenades thrown in the direction of San Juan del Rio, in the rear of whose church General Rea last night concluded a battery, with which he intends to operate upon San Jose.

Our soldiers are complaining very much, and say that they are ready to die of hunger, not having received anything in the shape of provisions for some considerable time.

The greatest enthusiasm against the Americans prevails throughout the entire city.

PUEBLA, Oct. 2d.—Since Santa Anna's departure the cannonading has totally slackened off. The cotton store-house of Velasco took fire last night, and was burned down to the ground; and 200 bales of the same article were totally consumed in the convent of Santo Domingo, without any one's being able to account for the mode in which they were fired. The inhabitants hearing the ringing of bells which announced the incendiarism, were very much alarmed, believing that the Americans had left their entrenchments, and were storming the city.

From the same source we derive the following narrative of events subsequent to those above detailed Santa Anna is evidently reduced to great straits:

The Genius of Liberty of the 13th inst., announces the return of Capt. G. White, of the Louisiana battalion and his gallant company, from the National Bridge, whither they had been escorting a train of supplies for the troops stationed at that post. He reports that all was quiet in the neighborhood, and that the American force was strongly fortified and well prepared to receive and repel all attacks. He encountered no guerrillas on the route. Two or three guerrilla scouts occasionally appeared upon the hill tops, who, on the approach of the Americans, would quickly scamper; in pursuit of them some few mustangs and lariats were taken, which are the only trophies that can be expected from a marauding party of guerrillas.

In regard to the explosion of the James Cage's boilers, mentioned in another column, the Genius says: "The engineer, Barry Eustick, was only slightly scalded, as he saved himself by jumping overboard, but two of the firemen, George Hughes and Manuel Garrey, were severely scalded, and are now in one of our Government hospitals in this city."

The Legislature of the State of Vera Cruz assembled at Huatusco on the night of the 27th of last month. Sr. Gutieriez Villanueva was nominated Vice Governor, and Srs. D. Antonio Alafita, D. Juan Duran, D. Jose De Emparan, and D. Ignacio Llave, were selected to form the Cabinet.

The Boletin of Jalapa, from which we have taken the above, is highly pleased with the change in the gubernatorial affairs of the State, and confidently prognosticates that by it a strong impetus will be given to the raising of supplies so essential to the preservation of their liberties and privileges, which are in great danger of being wrested from them by the North American invaders.

The Voz de la Patria repels with much indignation, the charges of treason, cowardice, and incapacity, which have been brought against Gen. Santa Anna. He says that certain officers, unworthy of the name of a soldier, have originated and fomented discord and disunion for their own private and selfish ends; and finally, have consummated their career of baseness by abandoning, in the hour of peril, that country in which they first drew breath, and whose bread they so long had eaten.—Such are the individuals, says La Voz, who now attribute to Gen. Santa Anna's treason, that want of success, a thing which is alone due to their own cowardice and insubordination.

Men of sound discrimination and correct judgment, who have witnessed events as they occurred, emphatically assure us, says the editors of La Voz, that the commander-in-chief ever displayed the most heroic valor and indomitable resolution, offering in every part in which he presented himself, a most obstinate and sanguinary resistance to the enemy. To every impartial mind it must be self-evident that a man who has done so much—who has suffered so many privations and encountered so many perils—can be neither a traitor nor a coward.

On the 1st of the present month Gen. Santa Anna, at the head of 2000 cavalry and infantry and three pieces of artillery, sallied out of Puebla, intending to attack the American train which left Jalapa on the 1st inst., and reached Perote on the 4th. But before arriving at Tepeyahualco the designs of the commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces were wholly frustrated, all his men, with the exception of 130 hussars of his personal guard, having pronounced against him. As an excuse for this proceeding, the officers and privates alleged that they were firmly convinced that their further continuance at the disposal and under the orders of the ex-President would only be followed by their complete sacrifice; and that withal, their country would not derive the slightest benefit from it.

They attributed the unfortunate events of the war, and their want of success in their battles against the invaders, to his incapacity and unskillfulness. Even some of them loudly declared him to be a traitor, and consequently to be unworthy of holding any command in the Mexican army.

The greater part of these transactions transpired at Nopalucan.

Santa Anna having got to Tepeyahualco with his 130 hussars, he received an order from the Government at Queretaro, directing him to proceed thither at once with all the troops which were at his orders. But the general did not deem it convenient to comply with the mandate of his Government, and took up his line of march for Oaxaca, whither by the latest accounts he was wending his way He publicly declared that his intentions in going to Oaxaca were to see whether he could raise there another army, with which he might return to renew the combat with the enemies of the Republic.

All the letters from the interior coincide in saying that Gen. Santa Anna, conscious of his impotency to effect any thing more either in the carrying on of the war, or of adjusting the terms of peace, is making his way towards Guatemala, for the purpose of leaving the Republic of Mexico forever, and that his march to Oaxaca is only a pretext to the quiet accomplishment of his designs.

The reports that Gen. Santa Anna was endeavoring to reach Guatemala, and that Gen. Scott had given him a passport to embark from Vera Cruz if he should think it best, is denied by La Voz de la Patria, a Mexican paper which we find extensively copied in the Arco Iris. He is resolved, says La Voz, not to abandon the cause of the country, and to continue the war without respite upon the enemies of Mexican independence and religion.

The Genius of Liberty says that Senor Pena y Pena is discharging the duties of President at Queretaro. He has refused to recognise as his associates in power the individuals nominated and appointed by Santa Anna.—He proposes that Congress shall take upon itself the office of electing men to that important and high office.

The following brief note from our Vera Cruz correspondent leaves us in doubt in regard to the safety of a detachment of Taxans, but we are inclined to think they will take care of themselves:

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 18, 1847.

Great excitement was created this morning by a number of reports that were put in circulation, occasioned by the arrival of an express from a company of Texas Rangers, announcing that they had been attacked about twelve miles from this place by a large guerrilla force, that they had lost one man killed and about eighteen were missing. The report was current that the whole command, excepting two had been cut off, and the immediate departure of the Rangero at full speed induced the citizens to believe that the report was true. I do not apprehend that any thing serious will occur to this command, and I have no doubt that the missing eighteen are safe with their comrades ere this.

There appears to have been some difficulty in the Massachusetts Regiment, judging from the following order issued by Gen. Cushing. We have letters in the mail (which was not distributed last night,) which we presume will throw same light on the affair:

HEADQUARTERS, VERA CRUZ, Oct. 15, 1847.

ORDERS NO. 32.

The following named men of companies —, —, —, 1st Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, being incorrigibly mutinous and insubordinate, will, of course, prove cowards in hour of danger, and they cannot be permitted to march with this column of the army. They are disarmed and detached from the regiment, and will report to Brevet Major Bachus for such duty in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, as may be performed by soldiers who are found unworthy to carry arms, and are a disgrace and a nuisance to the army.

By order of Brig. Gen. Cushing.
W. W. H. DAVIS, A. A. D. C.

Here follows a list of sixty-five names of the men above referred to.

Our readers will recollect the expedition under Capt. Wells, to the National Bridge, of which we published a minute account. Immediately upon returning to Vera Vruz, Capt. Wells demanded a court of inquiry. The following is the opinion of the court, rendered on the 1st September:

Opinion of the Court.—The court are of opinion that Capt. Wells, 12th Infantry, could not have saved one ambulance and six wagons, or destroyed them without a great sacrifice of life—perhaps the destruction of his whole command.

That his conduct was officer-like and energetic, and that he is not to blame for the loss of the wagons or package of despatches.

The Court of Inquiry of which Lieut. Col. Mills is President, is hereby desolved.

By order of Col. H. WILSON.
(Signed,) B. H. ARTHUR, Adj. 1st. Inf.,
A. A. A. Gen'l, Dep. of Vera Cruz.

The James L. Day arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th inst., from the Brazos. Col. Jack Hays went over on her with the company of Capt. Roberts, of his regiment.

The Alabama has arrived at Vera Cruz from this port.

The steamship New Orleans was at Tampico at last accounts, but could not get over the bar without lightering. Lighters had been sent from Vera Cruz to her assistance.

We find no other mention of Gen. Lane and his command than is given incidentally in the narrative of affairs at Puebla. He was at Perote on the 4th inst., and we have now no doubt whatever entered Puebla a very few days thereafter.

The *Arco-Iris*, of the 16th inst., speaks of the extensive preparations making at Vorgara to despatch a train. It says there are more than 4,000 troops there, of all arms. Their number leads the editor to conjecture that Gen. Patterson has in view an expedition against some State not hitherto invaded by American arms, instead of reinforcing Gen. Scott.

The same paper has some speculations upon the probable action of the Congress at Queretaro, but mentions no facts. Among other things it mentions that there are those who pretend that the minds of the people of the interior have undergone a change since our occupation of the city of Mexico, and that they are disposed for peace upon any terms. We have little faith in this.

The Genius of Liberty of the 15th instant, gives the following account of an expedition against the guerrillas:

Guerrilla Expedition.—The guerrillas have of late become so troublesome and daring, and have gathered in such swarms in the chaparral and other places of ambush in the vicinity of this city, that even the Mexican farmers would not venture in to supply our market.—In consequence of this state of affairs, Capt. Truett with 200 mounted volunteers, and Capt. Armstrong with 160, went out on the morning of the 13th inst., by order of Maj. Gen. Patterson, to scour the country and rid it of these marauding robbers, who under the guise of patriotism, infest it to the detriment of the Mexicans as well as the Americans. According to the orders of Maj. Gen. Patterson, Capt. Truett was to proceed to the right of the city in a north-westerly direction until he struck the Orizaba road, which he was to follow turning to the left, while Capt. Armstrong was to proceed to the left of the city in a south westerly direction until he struck the same road, which he was to follow turning to the right. The two detachments were to march with flankers until they met, and it will be seen, by the arrangement, that any party, fleeing from either of them would run a risk of being encountered by the other.

Capt. Truett marched by Santa Fe and Matagordera, he found in various places large quantities of arms and ammunition which he either destroyed or carried away, and succeeded in killing six guerrilleros. Capt. Armstrong went to Medelin, where there were a great number of guerrilleros, but they all made their escape, with the exception of one, who was killed. Here he found a large lot of arms and ammunition, with some of the clothing of the American soldiers, of which he destroyed the greater part and carried the remainder away. He remained at Medelin all night, recrossed the river early next morning, and marched in the direction of the Orizaba road. He proceeded, however, but a short distance in that direction when he came across the trail of a number of shod horses, he immediately turned in the direction of the trail, and following the tracks, soon arrived at a number of ranchos which were all crowded with guerrilleros. The volunteers charged upon them with their usual impetuosity, driving them a way from every rancho with much slaughter. Six bodies were counted lying dead in one yard. In these ranchos were found arms in abundance, among which were those worn by the army and navy officers of the United States, but mostly Mexican sabres and British muskets. Capts. Truett and Armstrong returned yesterday, and the manner in which they conducted the expedition was highly approved of by Maj. Gen. Patterson.

We have received the above information from an unquestionable source and the facts may be relied upon.

FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Yacht, Capt. Crane, arrived yesterday from Galveston, which port she left on the 21st inst., and brought papers to the 20th. They contain but little news.

The Austin Democrat says the "new company of riflemen, raised by Capt. Wm. G. Crump, was organized at San Antonio on the 28th ult. The company now being raised by Capt. J. S. Sutton will be organized at the same place on the 10th inst. He is rapidly increasing his enrolement."

The following in relation to the sickness in Galveston is from the News:

As was to be expected, the three or four decided cases of yellow fever that occurred in this city some time since, have created a considerable sensation in the country. Within the last two or three weeks we have had much more sickness than usual in Galveston, but in regard to the nature of the disease, or its proper name, there has been so much diversity of opinion that we have only ventured to report the deaths without comments. That we have had some few cases of yellow fever there is no doubt; but it is equally true that the deaths from this disease comparatively have been few. It is a fact that will not be denied, we think, by any, that nearly nine-tenths of the deaths have been confined to foreigners and unacclimated citizens, and that the health of the city, as regards old residents, has been about as good as usual at this season. October is generally the most sickly month we have; and certainly Galveston has never been more free from all local causes of sickness. Whatever may be the real character of this sickness among our unacclimated citizens, we have undoubted evidence that it is fast diminishing, as will be shown by the report we shall publish in our next. One fact is our duty to mention, namely, that a much larger proposition than usual of our population is made up of foreigners who have never before spent a summer in Texas, and when we bear in mind that it is a general law, liable to fewer exceptions than almost any other, that this class must have the acclimating fever the first or second year of their residence, (though usually very light and easily controlled by proper treatment,) there appears to be no great necessity for any further explanation.

Major Webster, of the Massachusetts Regiment, reached town yesterday, on his way to rejoin his Regiment, which was at Vera Cruz at last accounts and about to go up with the rain under Gen. Patterson.

INFLUENCE OF RAIL ROADS.

We find the following excellent article in a late number of the Boston Traveller. Though intended for a particular section of country, it is capable of general application, inasmuch as man, in his susceptibility to influences of the kind spoken of, is pretty much the same elsewhere as he is in New England:—

"*Influence of Rail Roads.*—That all our important routes of travel are to be traversed by rail roads, cannot be questioned. And that this change in our intercommunication will produce a corresponding one in the habits and circumstances of the community, can no more be doubted. This influence is to be felt in things of comparatively little importance, as well as in things more essential. The personal habits of men who travel much on rail roads are to be effected; as are, also, their habits of doing business. Habits of general promptness and despatch will be encouraged; for people who are compelled to be prompt to a minute, in order to avail themselves of the convenience of rail road locomotion, may reasonably be expected to become equally prompt in other engagements. Energy, activity, and enterprise, cannot fail to be encouraged by the operations of our various rail road companies; for a community

From the North Carolina Standard.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen in the Raleigh Register, of September 29th, an account of the "Mutiny" in the North Carolina Regiment at Buena Vista, on the 15th of August. As my name has been forced into a connection with that affair, and the version of the story there given is generally false, I may be excused for again bringing it up. Some parts of the article suggest the idea that Col. Paine himself was the "authentic source" of the information it contains; but I do not mean to cast any blame upon the Editor of the Register, whom I know too well, to believe for a moment that he would, wilfully, do injustice to any one.

From the article referred to I quote as follows: "The General *forthwith* issued an order dismissing from the service the two Officers most prominent in signing"—the paper requesting Col. Paine to resign. That no misapprehension may grow out of this statement, the Order is laid before the public entire, and the grounds upon which the discharge of Lt. Pender and myself is based, will be clearly understood:—

"HEAD QUARTERS BUENA VISTA,
"August 16th, 1847.

ORDERS No. 409: It is with deep regret that the General Commanding has learned within the last few days, certain individuals of the Virginia and Mississippi Volunteers have gone to the camp of the North Carolina Regiment, and there combined with the disaffected of that body to resist the measures which have been deemed necessary by the Colonel of the Regiment to enforce discipline in his Corps; and that they have proceeded from one act to another, till, on the night of the 15th, setting all law and orders at naught, they have presented the singular spectacle of a mutiny in an American Regiment, some of whom, it is reported, are watching the opportunity to assassinate the Colonel of the North Carolina Regiment—an act so base that were it not known where they belonged, it would be a pleasant delusion to believe they were our enemies in disguise. What, however, is most humiliating to every one, who feels at all for the honor and reputation of his country's arms, is, that the Officers, to whom this honor and reputation should be most dear, should, in the North Carolina Regiment, be found combining against their Colonel, and by their indifference and negligence, giving to the disaffected and insubordinate that aid and assistance which should have been found employed in sustaining those placed over them, according to the rules and articles of war.

There is a legal and proper manner prescribed for the redress of all injuries, and for making all complaints for wrongs inflicted; and when Officers fail to require a conformity to this rule from those committed to their orders, and for whose good conduct they are responsible, and allow them, under cover of night, and the irresponsibility of a mob, to take redress in their own hands, they are unworthy the commissions they bear.

"Had the Company Officers of the North Carolina Regiment, *as a body*, uniformly and actively discharged their duties to their men and to the Government, the disgraceful and unfortunate affair of last night had not happened. Upon them, therefore, must rest the stigma. And most happy would it be for them, their Regiment, for the State which they represent, and for the country at large, could the fact of their negligence and its consequences never transpire beyond the limits of their own Regiment, to be spread over the United States, there to be a subject of wonder and reproach to all concerned.

First Lieut. Josiah S. Pender, and 1st Lieut. George E. B. Singeltary, and Private Jason Hunter, Company A, North Carolina Regiment, and Private Thomas King, Company G, Virginia Regiment, are, for being concerned in the matter referred to in this Order, hereby *dishonorably* discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this day.

By command of Brig. Gen. WOOL.
(Signed) IRVIN McDOWEEL, A. A. G.
OFFICIAL.
W. W. H. DAVIS, A. A. A. G."

Accompanying this order I received the following note from Col. Paine:

"HEAD QUARTERS N. C. VOLUNTEERS,
"August 16th, 1847.

"SIR: In accordance to Division Orders, No. 409, of the date of August 16th, 1847, I am directed by the General commanding this Brigade to notify you that you are dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, and will, upon the receipt of said Order, leave forthwith, and be subject to arrest and imprisonment, if again found in camp.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
ROBERT T. PAINE,
Col. Com'g N. C. Reg't Volunteers.
GEO. E. B. SINGELTARY."

From this it will be seen that we are accused of being "concerned in" the mutiny of the 15th of August. Nothing more is alleged or pretended. In a conversation with Gen'l Cushing, I endeavored to ascertain what evidence had been produced against us, but obtained little satisfaction. The paper requesting Col. Paine to resign, was, he said, considered mutinous in itself, and therefore evidence of our being "concerned in" the disturbance of the night before. "But why were not all the signers of that paper treated alike?" To this, he replied, that in the course pursued, "two acts of severity were set off by more acts of mercy." Before leaving, however, I learned that we were considered "prominent in signing"—but even this excuse, it will be seen, for the unwarrantable treatment we have received, cannot be sustained. While in Saltillo I received a number of papers from the Officers of the Regiment, and one relating to this point:—

"CAMP ARISPE'S MILLS, NEAR SALTILLO,
"Mexico, August 30th, 1847.

"We certify that Lieut. Singeltary did not induce nor use any persuasions to induce us to sign the paper sent to Col. Paine, on the 16th instant, requesting him to resign his commission:

W. P. GRAVES.
Capt. A. C. S. N. C. Reg. N. C. Vol.
TILMAN BLALOCK, Capt. Co. D.
S. P. TIPTON, Capt. Co. K.
HENRY ROBERTS, Capt. Co. B.
BENJ. STATON, 2d Lt. Co. E.
WM. McKERAL, 2d Lt. Co. E.
S. K. NASH, 1st Lt. Co. D.
A. F. KEITH, 2d Lt. Co. D.
S. NICHOLS, 2d Lt. Co. D.
G. M. ISRAEL, 1st Lt Co. K.
J. GOODSON, 2d Lt. Co. K.
NELSON SLOUGH, 2d Lt. Co. C.
THOS. W. DUNHAM, 1st Lt. Co. I.
W. E KIRKPATRICK, Capt. Co. I.
H. A. AREA, 1st Lt. Co. C.
D. S. JOHNSTON, 1st Lt. Co. F.
ROB'T M. WILEY, 2d Lt. Co. F.
J. T. MITCHELL, 2d Lt. Co. F.
Z. L. THOMPSON, 2d Lt. Co. B.
L. W. HYATT, 2d Lt. Co. A."

I have also in my possession a note from Gen'l Wool, which lifts the veil, and shows what was really the evidence against us. Upon the statements of Col. Paine, and upon these alone, have we been found guilty, and an attempt made to disgrace us.

"HEAD QUARTERS BUENA VISTA,
"August 28, 1847.

"*Mr. Geo. E. B. Singeltary—Sir:* Your communication of August 27th has been received by the Commanding General, and he has directed me to state in answer the following, viz:

He has examined your case, and is unable to discover any cause for recalling your discharge. On the contrary, the more he has investigated your conduct the more he is convinced of the propriety of the discharge.

The General cannot doubt the statement of one so zealous and so devoted to the best interests of the service, as Col. Paine.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. B. FRANKLIN, A. A. D. C."

I quote again from the Register: "The Colonel instantly called to a Lieutenant who was standing near, and directed him to bring twenty men of his Company to the Colonel's tent immediately." Again: "The Lieutenant who was ordered to bring the twenty men, failed to do so." I do not wish that any issue connected with this proceeding should be determined by my own statement, and refer again to the evidence:

"SALTILLO, Mexico, Aug. 28, 1847.

"On the night of the 15th of August, Col. Paine, in my presence, ordered Lieut. Singeltary to *send* him twenty or twenty-five men, to patrol the camp. Not more than five minutes afterwards the explosion of a pistol was heard in camp, and the whole Regiment ordered out under arms. Under orders, I went to the left wing, to see that the call was properly obeyed. I found Lieut. Singeltary in command of his Company, under arms. He enquired if the Colonel now wished for the patrol from his Company. I told him I supposed not, of course, as the whole Regiment was turned out. He said he thought so, but wished to be certain. Shortly afterwards I saw the Colonel, and asked if he had any further orders. He said he had none—to dismiss the Companies. I carried the order accordingly, to Lieut. Singeltary among the rest. He again enquired if the patrol was wanted from his Company, and I answered him as before. *A day or two afterwards* Col. Paine called on me to know if the Officers had all discharged their duty that night. I told him they had done so faithfully *where I had been.* In the conversation I had with Gen. Wool, before Lieut. Singeltary was discharged, I told him the same."

This Certificate did not receive Lieut. Singleton's signature, though dictated by him.—He carried it to camp, with some other papers, to copy, and sent it back, the next day, with the following letter, which I regret it is necessary to publish to establish the authenticity of the above:

"*N. C. Vols., Arispe's Mills,*
August 29th, 1847.

"*Dear Sir:* Upon reflection, with regard to the request made of me yesterday by you, holding as I do a situation in the Staff, I believe it to be highly improper for me to *interfere;* more particularly as the papers require a combination on the part of the Officers. Like combinations have already been *construed into motives of a mutinous character.* By moving in this matter, I might lay myself liable to punishment more severe than any other Officer in the Regiment. I hope my *excuse* will be deemed sufficient, and believe me, any service I can render, without compromising my duty, I most cheerfully will bestow. Enclosed I send you the papers entrusted to me.

Allow me to suggest that any papers you wish, should be of an *individual character.*

Believe me yours truly,
S. SINGLETON, Adjt.
LT. G. E. B SINGELTARY."

Upon the receipt of the above, I immediately returned the following answer, to which I obtained no reply; nor could I ever meet with Singleton afterwards. Indeed, it seems to have been the determination of some of those holding situations in the Staff, not to say or do anything which might prove injurious to Col. Paine, or any of his appendages. But this will be better undestood hereafter.

"*My dear Singleton:* I received to-day, your note by Capt. Kirkpatrick. I do not know what to make of it. Perhaps you have discovered some error in the statement. Let me know. I do not wish to cause any *combinations;* I only wish for evidence; and it is surely a singular ground for any one to take, that if a number of Officers testify to the same thing, it is a combination and therefore mutinous.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. E. B. SINGELTARY."

I add here also, the statements of Lts. Whitaker, Yarbrough, and Black, of Company "H":

SALTILLO, MEXICO, Aug. 28, 1847.

In justice to 1st Lieut. Geo. E. B. Singeltary, I feel bound to make a statement of the facts which led to his discharge from the service of the United States.

At the time of the discharge, I was Orderly of the Company which he commanded—was acquainted with every step taken by him in the Company, and knew that he discharged his duty, *on every occasion,* promptly and in a manner worthy of a commanding Officer.—That he was vigilant in the prosecution of his duty none dare deny—observing almost to the letter the rules and regulations governing the Army—which can be testified to by the whole Company, who considered him strict even to a fault. And the Company was under better discipline, in every respect, at the time of his discharge, than it had been before since entering the service.

On the night of the supposed attempt to assassinate the Colonel of the N. C. Regiment, Lt. Singeltary, when the alarm was first sounded, had his Company in line and formed as soon as any, and much sooner than many others—himself at their head—and there remained, subject to the order of the Colonel, until the Adjutant, sent by the Colonel himself, dismissed the Regiment. For this he is charged with rebelling against Col. Paine, and is dismissed without a hearing.

J. B. WHITAKER, 2d Lt. Co. 'H.'
N. C. Regt Vols.

Having examined the foregoing statement, made by Lt. Whitaker, we do hereby certify that it is correct—*strictly true;* and further add, that on no occasion has he evinced a spirit of rebellion, or shown a disposition to disregard any order issued by the commanding Colonel.

ED. YARBROUGH, } Lieuts.
D. K. BLACK, } Co. 'H.'

Again it is said: "Several of these officers subsequently communicated with the Colonel and explanations took place, re-establishing their kind relations." (When did any such exist?) And yet I received from every one of these Officers, with one exception, (which was accidental,) communications expressing their opinions freely. See the proof:

"CAMP AT ARISPE'S MILLS,
Near Saltillo, Mexico, Aug. 30, 1847.

I have been associated with Lieut. Singeltary since we landed in Mexico, and certify that as an Officer, he has been active and efficient, and regarded by all as one of the ablest and best Officers in the Regiment. His conduct as a gentleman has been unexceptionable; and I believe the punishment and stigma cast upon him and Lieut. Pender, unmerited and unjust, and could they have a fair and impartial trial, they would be honorably acquitted and re-instated.

WM. P. GRAVES,
Capt. A. C. S. No. Ca. Vols."

The above is signed, with remarks, by Capt. Blalock, Co. "D," Lieuts. Staton, Nash, Keith, Nichols, Thompson, Johnston, Johnson, and Dr. Cobb, and was accompanied by others similar, from Maj. Stokes, Capts. Roberts and Tipton, Lieuts. Goodson, Israel, Area, Slough, Wiley, Mitchell, McKerall and 5 others. It is deemed unnecessary to publish them all, as it is supposed the above will be sufficient.

Nor are these opinions confined to the No Carolina Regiment. The following letter from Adjutant Wilcox, of the Mississippi Regiment, will explain itself:

"HEAD QU'RS, 2D REG. MISS. VOLS.
Buena Vista, Aug. 29, 1847.

LT. GEO. E. B. SINGELTARY: Yours of the 28th, desiring information "as to the opinion entertained by my regiment, in regard to the proceedings in the cases of Lieut. Pender and yourself, dishonorably discharged from the service of the U. S. by order of Brig. General Wool," is before me; and as an act of duty and justice I hasten to answer the inquiry.—There is but one opinion entertained by the officers individually and collectively of our command, which is that Gen. Wool acted upon a *misrepresentation* of facts, and that Col. Paine and not yourselves should have been discharged, not without a trial, however.—They believe that the absolute rights vested in you by the constitution have been shamefully violated, and look upon the course pursued as the commencement of a state of things which, if not checked by proper authority, must result in anarchy.

As I have spoken, so speaks every Officer of the Brigade who has uttered an opinion.

Respectfully, JOHN A. WILCOX,
Adjt. 2d Reg. Miss. Vols."

And Lt. Pender and myself were furthermore furnished by the officers of the Mississippi Regiment with an argument addressed to the Department through the Hon. Robert J. Walker, protesting against the whole affair, and calling for Executive interference.

I quote from the "Register" again: "We learn that Gens. Cushing and Wool made diligent inquiry for causes of complaint against Col. Paine, but could hear of nothing except austerity of manner." And again: "Tribunals are provided"; and again: "An appeal was only needed to Gen. Wool." Appeal was made to Gen Wool in more than one instance. Even more, a formal complaint was sent to Gen. Taylor, who sent it to Gen. Wool as the proper one to investigate the matter, where it was dropped. Here is that complaint:

"CAMP N. C. REGIMENT, BUENA VISTA,
August 27th, 1847.

Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor:

SIR: It is with deep regret for the necessity which compels us to do so, that we lay before you a complaint against the Colonel of our Regiment; and it is only after long and patient submission to constant oppression, that we at length do so. We will mention some of the many similar occurrences on which our complaint is grounded.

While in camp near Monterey, on or about the 25th June, Private Thompson, N. C. Vols. under arrest, was brought before the Colonel, and having saluted him in the usual way, was ordered to stand with his hat off. Not doing this very readily, Col. Paine attacked him with his fists, and continued the scuffle for several minutes, (Thompson in the mean time merely warding off the blows,) until exhausted by his efforts, he concluded the performance by throwing a tin basin at his head.—This occurred in the most public part of the camp.

On or about 14th July, at camp at Buena Vista, Private Wm. Brand, N. C. Vols., Cook, took a piece of wood from the pile for the use of the Regiment. Brand was ignorant of any violation of orders in doing so, and no order prohibiting it had in any way been generally made known. Col. Paine, seeing him, cried out with a loud voice to put it down—which he did, instantly—and then ordered a non-commissioned Officer standing by to strike him with a heavy stick, and enforced obedience to this order, saying, that when he ordered him to knock a man down, he must do it, or he would knock him down. In two other instances, he has been guilty of violence to men under his command, not belonging to the Regiment; in one case, using his fists, and in the other, knocking a man senseless with the swingle-tree of a wagon.

But it is not of these things, though most glaring, that we chiefly complain. He has several times placed Officers in arrest, and in close arrest, for the most trifling and insignificant causes. He has endeavored secretly to destroy their authority over their men, and has habitually treated them with the utmost disrespect—seeming to regard them more as brutes than as men. But we do not wish to annoy you with multiplied examples which are daily occurring, and would fill a volume.

We are proud of the character of our Regiment, for good order and discipline, and we will continue to use our utmost endeavors to sustain it. It is their birthright, as citizens of North Carolina. But we have still the sensibilities of men and the feelings of freemen; and it is not a part of their character to submit always to grinding oppression. That Col. Paine has been guilty of acts which would subject him to the severest judgment of a Court Martial, no one can deny. And we request that the Commanding General will order his conduct to be submitted to the consideration of that tribunal, whose investigation he has refused to others."

(This was signed by the commanding Officer of every company in the Regiment, except one—I do not count Capt. Patrick M. Henry, because he has not been with the Regiment since shortly after its arrival in Mexico, and knew nothing of our internal affairs)

The whole matter will soon be brought before a proper "tribunal," and the result of its scrutiny will be made known. But it has already obtained much notoriety, and it was not to be expected that I would silently allow myself to be condemned by public opinion. To be sure there was a time when I did not think it would ever be my part to bring the imputation of dishonor upon the fair fame of our good Old State. In that, however, it seems I have been disappointed. But when justice has been done, I trust that I may yet wipe out the stigma, and make adequate atonement, for whatsoever of injury such an imputation has done her.

GEO. E. B. SINGELTARY,
1st Lt. N. C. Vols.

Washington City, Oct. 23, 1847.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 26, 1847.

Perfectly Satisfactory—Excitement Allayed.—A day or two ago, Lt. G. E B. Singeltary applied to Maj. Van Ness, the U. S. Paymaster in this city, and received a check for $125, as arrearages due him. A short time afterwards, it was discovered that the Lieutenant had been "dishonorably discharged" from the service, in August last, on the Rio Grande, by Gen'l Wool, (we believe) for alleged improper conduct growing out of the disturbances in several of the volunteer regiments; and forthwith the rumor was set afloat that he had, having been "dishonorably discharged," obtained money to which he had no just claim! And now legal proceedings were to be resorted to, that the offender might be compelled to "render unto" the Government "the things which" were the Government's! Accordingly, the matter was brought before Justice Donn yesterday evening, and, on the oath and representation of the pay officers, a writ was issued for the arrest of the gallant North Carolina Lieutenant, and p'aced in the hands of officer Burr, who can catch a wrong doer with little procrastination. However, before bedtime, all the parties concerned were made acquainted with a fact that gave a new complexion to the proceedings; and it is this:—Lieutenant Singeltary, directly on his arrival in the city, called on his Excellency, the President, who, not being satisfied that the grounds for the "dishonorable discharge" were sufficient, much to the credit of the Lieutenant, directed his restoration to the army, and that he be treated as though nothing derogatory to his character had occurred. And he had "the documents" to establish this truth. Delicacy alone prevented him from alluding to the Executive clemency, when he visited the pay department; else the tempest would not have been raised in the governmental tea-pot!—Now that the matter was well understood, the excitement subsided—the revelation was perfectly satisfactory—and having the stain, "dishonorably discharged," expunged from his escutcheon, by the hands of the President, Lieut Singeltary this morning hastened to join his standard in Mexico, where, we hope, he may merit promotion.

The Triennial Episcopal Convention, after a session of some days, adjourned *sine die* on Thursday evening last. The memorial of Bishop Onderdonk to his brethren, for his restoration, has been returned to him with an elaborate reply, in which leave is granted him to withdraw his memorial. This does not look like restoration. The reply is said to have been written by Bishop Hopkinson, of Vermont.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

"*Never say die.*"—A soldier was sworn into the service of the United States at Cincinnati, last week, who was in the battles of Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista and in the last one fell and was left for dead upon the field, reported as dead to headquarters, and published as dead in the official despatches.

A LETTER FROM A GERMAN TO HIS FATHER LAND.

The Milwaukie (Wisconsin) paper publishes the following translation of a letter in the Schnell Post, from a German in that Territory to his friends in Germany. It breathes the true German heart, and will be read with interest. The whole letter is replete with instruction, as it manifests how much our privileges are prized by those who never previously enjoyed them. The deep enthusiasm of the patient German character, and the sense of past wrongs, breaks out in every line:—

[*New Bedford Mercury.*

"Dear Friends—We arrived at America in good health. We reached Milwaukie on the 10th of July, and hope that this letter will find you in good health. We have all been seasick, but nobody died. The 3d of July we took the steamboat to Albany, and there took the rail road for Milwaukie. We then bought land of the State. I, John ——, bought me 80 acres, (that is, in German, 120 morgen.)—Then we went by wagon to a place 86 miles from Milwaukie, where we could feast our eyes on trees. There I built me a house of trees 38 feet long and 18 feet wide, and have bought a stove for $12, upon which we can cook and bake bread too. We have bought a cow with a calf for $15, which could not be bought in Germany for $40.

"They think, in Germany, it is all wild in America;—no, the wild part is in Germany. The cities are prettier here than there, and we have all kinds of trees, which they have not got in Germany. I have on my land many trees, oak, beech, linden, sugar cane, (maple) and citron (cedar) trees. We are two miles from church. We have mass every month. After New Year we have it every Sunday. Here we live Catholic—here we can nightly pray. The very poorest is as good as the richest. One can every day and year go to the highest officers. We need not touch our hats; we can keep our pipe in our mouth.—We thank God a thousand times, that he has brought us out of the land of bondage into the promised land; for we have here a fine land and liberty.

"I pay every year $2 taxes for 120 morgen; it is fixed by the United States of America. There is everything enough in America. Flour costs $3 a barrel, and there is every thing cheap here.

"Trade is free to all here. I wish you would all come to me. You need not be ashamed to come, for people come here who have more money than John W——, of Berg. Who is once in the Kingdom, (United States,) he never goes back to Prussia. The poorest in America is more than the very richest in the Grand Duchey of Luxemburg. A day laborer earns every day a dollar, and he need not give any drunken lawyer's clerk anything of it. All lads and lasses I bid come. Here we are happy. Here we are happy. He who serves a year, can earn or buy 90 acres of land, and none of it goes to the officers, as in Germany. Come all from the slave land—from the slave land to the free land—for we have a free land here, and we thank God a thousand times that he has bro't us of the slave land to the free land. Brothers and sisters, come all to me—to us. I wrote to you the truth—the whole pure truth—so as God may help me and his holy gospel. Believe the letter which I write to you. You would thank God if you were here, for think how much a free land is better than a slave land. Here is no war, and nothing to fear; here everything is plenty.

"There are now twenty-nine United States. The money they coin has on a star for each. This signifies that the United States are free as the stars of Heaven. One State is larger than France. Shall we not rejoice that we are in this land. Yes, we thank God one thousand times, and one thousand times one thousand, that he has brought us out of the slaveland to the promised land. It is calculated that five hundred come every day. You must not think that America is all wild, for there are railroads, steamships and manufactories, as in Europe. I hope from my heart that this letter may find you in good health; and write me each how it is in Germany—for I have heard that the hail has done much harm, and that the taxes have become much heavier.

We have all thought of you much, but we do not want to be with you; and if Peter W—— of Berg, would give me his whole property, if I would carry back my wife and children, I would say no! I wish yet that we could all see each other in America, we shall never see each other till the last day. I salute you all. Amen.

Adventure with a Bear.—During the past winter a young man by the name of Joseph Whidden, residing in the town of Kingsberry, while on a fishing excursion at a pond a mile from his father's residence, succeeded in killing a bear under circumstances that are well worth relating. He had been fishing for some time, and getting rather cold, put on his snow shoes, and started on a little excursion in the woods which surrounded the pond, leaving his axe and gun on the ice. He had not proceeded far when he discovered, at a little distance, a singular hole in the snow, under the roots of a tree that had been blown over by the wind. On walking up to it, and stooping down to look in, he was somewhat alarmed to see, within a foot of his nose, the head and ears of a bear. He immediately ran in great haste to the pond, determined as he says, to pull foot for home; but after gathering up his things, and getting a little over the fright, it occurred to him that the neighbors, on hearing his story, would suppose he had been frightened without cause, and would laugh at him for his cowardice. So, shouldering his axe, and taking the gun in his hand, he turned again towards the spot, with the intention of giving old Bruin "Jesse." On arriving he stood the axe up in the snow, and putting the muzzle of the gun to the hole, he "let drive" This only served to irritate the bear, for in the hurry he had forgotten to re-load, and the gun had in it only a partridge charge.

The bear then endeavored to get out, beating down the snow with her fore feet, growling and snarling frightfully. Young Whidden after discharging the gun, had stepped back to load again, but seeing her coming, turned in powder and shot together. By the time he was ready the bear had succeeded in getting part way out, and was so near him, that on his attempting to discharge his gun at her again, she struck it from his hands, and endeavored to reach him; but being so embarrassed by the snow as not to have free use of her legs, she succeeded only in tearing off the cuff of his coat. Whidden then seized the axe, and struck at her with the edge; she attempted to knock this off also, but it grazed the leg, and hit just back of the ears. The violence of the blow, however, wrenched the axe from his hands. Supposing himself at the mercy of the bear, he turned and fled towards home. On arriving and relating the story, two or three young men volunteered to return with him. On reaching the spot, they found the bear dead. The blow was a "settler," it had cut the neck nearly half off. Two cubs were in the den—one of them dead, the old one having fallen upon it.—[*Kenebec Paper.*

The Episcopal Convention.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun says:

"The Episcopal Convention proceedings have lost their interest, not that the high churchmen have carried their great points—first in the passage of a cannon that allows the House of Bishops to terminate a suspension, and a vote that proclaims our diocese not vacant and indefinite suspension, not degradation. Bishop Onderdonk is now in the hands of his peers, but what they will do with him remains to be seen—with all his errors, he can be put back to the satisfaction of his diocese. The laity however are not so easily satisfied, and would object."

Santa Anna being asked if he had any personal dealings with Taylor and Scott, replied, "Yes, I have kept up a running account with both of them."

From the New Haven (Conn.) Register.

SAME OLD COONS.

Although a large majority of Americans were in favor of the war of '76, and believed that the time had come when the grievances of England should be met, and their authors punished; and such men aided in prosecuting the war to an honorable close: yet it is equally well known that in the Revolution there were tories and cow boys, who claimed that there was no justifiable cause of war, and that England was right in her course. Indeed, some were so strong for England, and so strong against America, that although they lived for years after the peace, yet they always claimed that England was right and had the best of the fight. But such men through life, were "the same old coons."

In 1812, a large majority of our people thought that we had justifiable causes for war against England, and they stood by their country, and we went gloriously through the war. Yet some maintained that the war was unjust, and they spoke and wrote much against "Madison's wicked war," and in meetings voted that "it was unbecoming a religious people to rejoice at victories won in such a war;" and some to turn the war to party advantage, and to seize the reins of power, held a secret 'Hartford Convention,' and plotted schemes for their own benefit, and they encouraged the enemy and lengthened out the war. Such acts classed them as "the same old coons."

And in the present war, which was begun by Mexico without any justifiable cause, and even when the grievances came from Mexico, when it is known that Congress with all the facts before them, and with great unanimity, recognized the existence of the then begun war, and voted men and money to defend our rights; when it is known that more than 300,000 of our "best men" volunteered their services to carry on the war; and when under an all wise Providence our arms have won unparalelled victories: yet, it seems there are some, as in '76 and in 1812, whose eyes are not sufficiently American to see a justifiable cause for this war. These men must know that Mexico "shed American blood on our soil," repeatedly, and in a hostile manner invaded one of our States; and they might know too that a former Executive, in view of the injuries which Mexico had heaped upon us, declared that ample and justifiable causes then existed against Mexico. And to this our country said amen. Still, in the face of these facts, and many more of like enormity which could be stated, there are some whigs who seem to lean stronger towards Mexico than our own country. Such are like "the same old coons." It is not claimed that all the whigs are in this predicament; for to their praise be it said that many whigs have behaved nobly—behaved most patriotically; behaved like democrats, and proved themselves good Americans. These whigs are satisfied that the war is just—that our country is in the right, and Mexico is wrong: they know that Mexico could at any time make an honorable peace, if it suited their military chieftains. Such men know that "murder has been proved on the Mexicans," and that their killing many Americans before our army fired a gun, was something more than "justifiable homicide;"—such men know that Gen. Taylor had a right to "mount cannon on the banks of the Rio Grande," and that they were not mounted there for "fun," but for use, and, if necessary, to kill the murderers of our countrymen, and the hostile invaders of our soil. Such men also act as if they believed that it was quite as right to punish those who kill *many,* as to punish him who kills *one;* and if blood is to be shed for blood in the case of an individual, it is certainly to be shed where many are murdered. And probably such men believe that those who justify men by hair splitting and special pleading, are like those who were called tories and cow boys in '76; and like those who hung out "blue lights" to the enemy; like those who resolved not to rejoice for American victories, and like those who "stopped on constitutional principles when they came to the line," in 1812. But thanks to the patriotism of the people, the tories and cow boys of '76, and the "moral traitors" of 1812, have had their deserts. There never was more patriotism in our country than there is now, nor a greater readiness to reward patriots and rebuke those who "aid and comfort" the enemy. Are not these classes rightly named when they are styled "the same old coons?" The Courier's cannon points in a different direction from Gen Taylor's; his points at the enemy, the Courier's at our country. But whatever harm is done, is only "justifiable homicide."

The manner in which the following act of violence, to dispoil a citizen of the South of his property, is related, shows the spirit which generally prevails in Pennsylvania, whose legislature has, in this matter of recovering fugitive slaves, trampled on the guarantees of the constitution. Instead of that tone of reprobation which this act of outrage deserved, it is narrated as if it were an achievment that deserves honorable commemoration.

Fugitive Slave Case.—A Southerner arrived at Tow Hill, Pa., on Monday last, in search of a fugitive slave, whom he discovered and arrested in a corn-field. The owner and his party started for Lancaster with their prize, but were over taken at Mount Pleasant by a large delegation of Tow Hillers, men and women, who had received information of what was going on, and started in pursuit, determined on a rescue. These were armed with guns, pistols, knives, clubs, handspikes, tongs broomsticks, and such other warlike equipments as were at hand. The party proved too strong for the Southern gentleman, (says the Spy,) and succeeded in recapturing the slave, and he was marched back to Tow Hill, and there disposed of in such a manner that all further trace of him was lost, and the slave hunters may as well put him down to the account of profit and lost. Another slave, who was working in an adjoining field, was fortunate enough to discover his hunters in time to make his escape to the woods, which he did with as much despatch as his powers of locomotion would admit.

Another Difficulty about the Mail Transportation.—At a meeting of a Board of Directors of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad, the President imformed them that the Post-Master-General had allowed the company, in connection with the Potomac Steamboat line, only $7,258 75 for the mail service of the quarter, ending the 31st ult.; a reduction of $3,217 from the pay allowed in '42, and '43, for inferior service, lights, mails and slower schedules. The Richmond Times says:

The Drectors, thereupon, resolved to notify the Department that inasmuch as this compensation was inadequate at any other season of the year, it was entirely so during the winter, where the extra expenses and hazards incurred by the steamboat company alone in the transportation of the mail beyond those of other steamboat lines, was greater than the whole mail pay; and further, to notify the Department that the company declines the further transportation of the mail for this compensation, after the 10th of December.

The Augusta Democrat at Staunton raises the flag of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, "subject to the decision of a National Convention." It pays a handsome tribute to the talents, virtues, and thorough Democratic principles of Mr Buchanan, and adds: "We beg to be understood as assuming no dictatorial spirit—on the contrary, we explicitly declare our nomination to be 'subject to the decision of a National Convention, and with its decision none will more cordially acquiesce than ourselves."

Richmond Enquirer.

Promotions.—It is reported that the government is determined that no promotions shall take place in the army now in Mexico, or no appointment to fill a vacancy, unless made from those actually engaged in the service of the country, or from those who have rendered efficient service during the war.

The Yankees and the Senoritas.—Some of our Yankee boys, who have lined in the Mexican service, appear to be having "tall times" among the pretty senoritas. What with riding, promenading, waltzing, playing games, and so forth, they seem the rogues!—to be up to their eyes in clover. One of the Laclede rangers, writing from El Passo to the St. Louis "Reville" folks, gives a highly amusing account of a fandango which he attended.—From early in the morning till the witching time o' night, the fiddles were screeching and the guitars tinkling to lively measures, while the fair-eyed senoritas and rough-looking soldiers were tripping it on "light fantastic toes" and solid feet. Most of the Mexican ladies were splendid dancers, but some of our raw Yankees, we are ashamed to hear, did their parts very bunglingly. One of the dances was the "Kuna," a sort of hop-waltz, but far more lively. At the bottom of the line a short breathing spell occurred, and while the writer was there, wiping the perspiration from his face, a small edition of a scream escaped from one "G's" partner. "What's the matter, G?" said he. "Oh, nothing," replied G, coolly, "*I'm making mince meat out of toes, that's all.*"

The following is another laughter-provoking incident which the writer describes:—

I noticed seated on one of the benches, a tall, awkward Missourian, whom the men wanted to dance, but "who didn't know nothin' about it, and wasn't again' to dance no how." However, a crowd got around him, and at last he was persuaded to "try his hand." Leaving his seat with a serious, determined look, he commenced slowly ridding himself of his coat. This being generally a preparation for a fight, it caused considerable commotion among the Mexican men, who edged away from him towards the door; but their fears were allayed when informed that the big man was only getting ready for a dance.

"Hurrah, boys! Jake's going to dance!"—Jake got the largest senorita in the room for a partner, and took his place in the ranks. The several couples above him having led off, it was now Jake's turn. After half a dozen awkward manœuvres he was at last fairly got under headway, amid cries of "Go it, Jake!" "Go it, old boy!" "Put in the big licks," &c., &c. Around went Jake and his partner, like a top, his long hair flying, and his eye fixed and staring, and wo to the unfortunate couple who happened to be in their way!—"Clar the way thar, we're a comin'," said Jake—and they did come, with a vengeance! for, unfortunately, Jake got one of his long legs tangled in the other; he stumbled, and endeavoring to support himself by his partner, they both pitched headlong into the refreshment stand, scattering bottles, glasses, cakes, apples, &c., in glorious confusion, and were themselves half drowned in aguaardiente and wine. In the midst of a perfect roar of laughter, Jake with a truly melancholy phiz, scrambled up, and limped off to the other end of the room, cursing "not loud, but deep," Mexico, Mexican women, fandangoes, Kunas, and everything else.

Terrible Mortality.—The number of emigrants to Canada who have died in three months, on ship board, or after they were landed, is *seven thousand one hundred and forty.*

New Plaid Silks.

THE Subscribers have this day received per schr. John Potts Brown, more new PLAID SILKS, of the latest style, which will be sold at their usual low prices. JOHN KYLE & CO
Nov. 4th, 1847.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, at the store three doors North of the Custom House, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. Also a lot of HATS and SHOES, and a large assortment of *Tin Ware.*
L. MALLETT.
November 5, 1847—[8-tf

Classical and Mathematical Teacher.

A GRADUATE of a European College, who has taught several years in this country, wishes a situation as Teacher in a Classical School, or in a private family. He is competent to teach the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian languages, together with Mathematics, and the branches of an English education. A situation in a private family, residing in a healthy section of country, would be preferred. His testimonials of character and qualifications, independent of personal examination, are open for the inspection of all wishing to employ him.
SALARY—$500 a year, with board, &c.
Address "F. J. C.," care of "CHAS. DUFFY, Esq., M. D., Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Nov'r 5, 1847—8-2m

FURNITURE.

JUST received, Dressing Bureaus, Sofas, Divans, Ottomons, Secretaries, Wash Sinks, Tables, Work Tables, Side-boards, Chairs, Rockers, Nurse Chairs, &c. J. D. LOVE.
Nov'r 5, 1847—[8-3t

WANTED, *immediately*, a Teacher for School District No. 23, on Moore's Creek, in the county of New Hanover. No one will be employed who cannot exhibit a certificate of qualifications from the Board of Examination. Application may be made to either of the Committee for said district No. 23.
Nov'r 5, 1847—[8-2t*

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY **Merchants.**

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS are receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Act. Plumbi., Hydr. Pill. Hydr. Bi-Chlor., Hydr. Chlor. Mlt., Pr. Ipecac. Pr. Jalap, Pr. Rhei, Pr. Opii, Pr. Ipet Opii., Pulvis Autimonialis, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Es. Peppermint, Cinnamon, &c, Paregoric, Laudanum in vials, Ex Co'oc Comp, Ex. Jalap, Ex. Rhei, Ex. Stramonium, Ex. Quassia, Confec. Opii., Confec. Senna, Sulp, Quinine, Act. and Sulp. Morphine, Strychnine, Val. of Zinc, Veratrine, Piperine, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Citrate of Iron, Salacine, Denarcotized Opium, Ward's Paste, Argenti. Cyanuretum, Digitalis, Cannabar. Indica, Potassii, Ferracyanuretum, White Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Crome Green, Yellow do. in Oil, Whiting, Glass, Putty, Black, Lead, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.
Nov. 3.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schrs. Wilmington, Carolina, and Athalia,

PILOT and Navy Bread;
Soda and Wine Biscuit;
Water and Sugar Crackers;
Fresh Pickled Salmon;
Cuba Sugar and Laguyra Coffee;
50 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 Boxes Raisins, (fresh);
10 do. Herrings, do.;
10 Bbls. and Half Bbls. new Flour;
Which will be sold cheap.
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
Nov. 5th, 1847.

FLOUR—15 Whole and 10 Half Barrels of that well known Flour, just received, and for sale by
CRONLY, WALKER & HALL.
Nov. 5.

NOTICE.

I SHALL be at Clinton on Monday, the 8th of November next, for the purpose of purchasing NEGROES, where I shall remain during the term of the Superior Court of Sampson. Persons having such slave property to dispose of, will please bring them to Court, to me. ANSLEY D

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 5, 1847.

AGENCY.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

☞Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county.

REMOVAL.

The "Journal" printing office has been removed to the second story of the building, in which it has heretofore been carried on. Entrance on Princess street, opposite the Bank of the State.

The Editor's office is now on Princess street, 2d door from the corner.

☞Entrance to printing office third door from the corner.

MEXICAN NEWS.—We publish in another part of to-day's paper the intelligence which we have received by the arrival of the James L. Day at New Orleans. It will be seen on perusal that it does not bring us any further tidings from the City of Mexico. The news, however, is interesting, though vague. Santa Anna, it would appear, has at last lost the confidence of his soldiery. If the account of his men deserting him be true, and we have every reason to believe that it is, we think his reign of power is over for the present. We do not think, however, that he has any idea of leaving the country. He knows full well that he is possessed of that peculiar species of talent that fits him, beyond any other man in Mexico, to avail himself, for his own personal aggrandizement, of the convulsions with which his country is now afflicted, if we may use the term. The correspondence between Col. Childs and Santa Anna, will be read with a good deal of interest. Childs is a gallant fellow, and well merits the confidence bestowed upon him by Gen'l Scott, in the important trust to which he has been assigned. Possibly we may have something more from the "theatre of war" before we go to press, if so we will give it to the reader.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Steamship Alabama arrived at New-Orleans on the 28th ultimo, bringing Vera Cruz dates up to the 20th ult., on which day she departed from that place.

The Alabama brings no further intelligence from Gen. Scott's headquarters; nor indeed does she bring us any news of importance from any quarter.

Gen. Patterson expected to take up his line of march for the interior on the 24th of last month, with a view to open the communication between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

On the 7th of October, we learn by this arrival, that the most profound tranquility reigned in the city of Mexico.

Nothing further had been learned of the movements of Santa Anna.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.—The Washington Union says that the following extract of a letter from Maj. Turnbull, a distinguished officer of the corps of Topographical Engineers, to Col. Abert, the head of the Bureau, written on the 26th of September, may shed some light on the detention of Gen. Scott's despatches:

"We have all been engaged in making a survey of the different battles, and connecting them. A copy of the operations of the 19th and 20th was sent with the General's official reports, which went by a messenger, with a passport from Santa Anna, during the armistice: but I doubt if it be received, as it is most likely it never left the city. I should like to send a copy by this conveyance, but it is impossible. We are now engaged in making surveys to connect the operations of the 12th and 14th September with those of the 19th and 20th of August."

RAIL ROAD MEETING AND BARBECUE.—On Saturday last, the citizens of Wayne County had a Rail Road Barbecue at Goldsboro'. We were much pleased to be present, and to see the spirit and enthusiasm which animated the large and respectable number of the citizens of Wayne, who were present on the occasion, on the all-important question which had bro't them together. Several addresses were delivered, and what was much more important, a considerable amount of stock was subscribed for. We have no doubt but that the people of Wayne are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the "Connecting Link" to them as a community; and we predict, on their part, that they will do as much as can reasonably be expected of them to further its accomplishment. Let them be only made to see the *pressing necessity* that exists for all those who are *really interested* in the building of the Manchester Rail Road, *now* putting their shoulder to the wheel; and we feel assured that they will step forward manfully, and promptly, too, and render such substantial aid as is expected at their hands. Will our prediction not be verified.

SUGAR CANE.—We have been presented by Mr. Alfred Smith, of Whiteville, Columbus County, with a couple of fine large Sugar Canes, grown by himself. They are about 6 feet long, and look as though they were full of the choicest syrup. Mr. Smith informs us that he is satisfied, from actual experiment, that he can raise as fine an article in this line in Columbus, as the Sugar planters of Louisiana can produce. We hope to see the day when the cultivation of Sugar will be extensively and profitably introduced amongst the farmers of the Old North State.

☞We are requested to state that Mr. WM. D. COOKE, the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute of North Carolina, accompanied by some of his pupils, will give an exhibition at the Masonic Hall on to-morrow evening. We understand that he will have with him Miss LUCY MORRIS, a deaf and dumb girl of our own town. The exhibition, we think, will be extremely interesting, and we do hope that our citizens will give the good cause in which Mr. Cooke is engaged, their encouragement and approbation, by giving him a large audience and a cordial reception.

CAPT. PENDER.—It is with pain that we read the death of this gallant North Carolinian. We learn from a friend, a citizen of Fayetteville, that a letter has been received there from Capt. Kirkpatrick, stating that Capt. Pender, Quartermaster of the North Carolina Regiment, died about the 20th of September.

THE HERKIMER CONVENTION.—This body of disorganizers met on the 26th ult., at Herkimer. In our last paper we spoke of the avowed object of this Convention. We notice in the accounts which we have read of its proceedings, that the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng occupied the Chair, and that inflammatory addresses were made by John Van Buren and the Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. As we anticipated, the Convention endorsed the Wilmot Proviso. A long address was read by Mr. Van Buren, which will go forth to the world under the auspices of the Convention. Since matters have assumed this attitude, we do most sincerely trust that the sterling Democracy of the Empire State, fully represented as it was in the Syracuse Convention, will present a bold, fearless, and uncompromising front to this fanatical wing of the party. Let them do this, and they can put down this dark spirit of Abolitionism which seeks to ruin the party. We will hope that the sober, reflecting men, who have been led off by designing leaders, will yet stop and ponder well the consequences of this dark movement.

LIEUTS. SINGELTARY AND PENDER.—All who have noticed passing events during the last two months, will recollect that the two officers whose names head this paragraph were some time in last August "dishonorably discharged" from the U. S. Army by Gen. Wool. We believed at the time that their discharge, without a court-martial or any sort of examination, was a high-handed measure—a measure not warranted by the usages of war. The publication from the pen of Lieut. Singeltary, which will be found in this week's Journal, must, we think, place the matter beyond a shadow of doubt in the mind of every reader. We also call the attention of the reader to the correspondence of the Baltimore Clipper in relation to Lieut. Singeltary. In addition to all this, we learn from another source that both these officers, immediately on their dishonorable discharge, proceeded direct to Washington and laid the whole facts of their case before the President, supported by the strongest kind of testimony; and we have further learned that the President has restored them to their former position in the army. The statement of facts made by Lieut. Singeltary is one of the most temperate productions which we have ever seen, taking into consideration the circumstances under which it is written. We learn that an investigation of Col. Payne's conduct will be instituted, when the whole truth will come out. Until then, we forbear from making those comments which this whole affair would otherwise call from us.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fall Term of New Hanover Superior Court is now in session, his Honor, Judge Caldwell, presiding. The dockets are large. Judge Caldwell is endeavoring to clear them off, so far as a hard week's work will go. We learn that in the case of Cowan, who was convicted of highway robbery at the last term of the Court, and to whom a new trial was awarded by the Supreme Court, the Solicitor and the defendant's counsel have agreed upon a verdict of Grand Larceny. This we believe, under all the circumstances, is the best course.

CHARLESTON AND NEW YORK—NEW STEAMBOAT LINE.—We have just read an article in the New York Courier & Enquirer of the 29th ult., in which it is stated that two first class steamships are in progress of being built for the trade between Charleston and New York. These two steamers are to be twelve or thirteen hundred tons burthen, and are to cost $150,000 each. Some estimate can be formed from these figures of the character and qualities of these moving palaces. Now, what is the meaning of all this? Why, that at present there is no proper or convenient land route for the accommodation of the travelling community. Indeed, this is the very reason assigned by the Courier & Enquirer. But the point which we desire to bring to the particular attention of this community, is the fact that, ere long, if we do not take care of ourselves, we, of Wilmington, will be cut off from the great travel between the North and the South. What will then become of our Rail Road line? Why, it must literally go down. By next fall there will be a steamer leaving Charleston every other day for New York.—Does any man in Wilmington not see that by this operation a very large portion of the life blood, if we may use the expression, will be withdrawn from our Rail Road? Still we hold back, and will not seize the means to avert this evil. The only way we can remedy this is by building the Manchester Road. Why will we not set about this in real earnest?

☞A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank was held at their Banking house, in this place, on Monday last, at which the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the next year, viz:—Bennet Flanner, Edw'd Kidder, N. N. Nixon, Jethro Ballard, A. J. DeRosset, jr., Richard Bradley, O. G Parsley, Wm. O. Jeffreys. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, O. G. Parsley was re-elected President.

KENNETH RAYNER.—We notice that the Whigs of Buncombe have selected Kenneth Rayner as their candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of a State Convention. We opine that this will be no go with the Federal party generally. We shall see.

MR. BUCHANAN.—A Virginia Democratic paper, the Augusta Democrat, published at Staunton, has raised at the head of its columns the name of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency, subject, however, to the decision of a National Democratic Convention.

A SOUTHERN PAPER IN A NORTHERN CITY.—A new weekly paper, called the "*Compact*," has been established in the City of Philadelphia, by J. B. Jones, Esq, which ably advocates and defends the rights of the South. We hope the "*Compact*" may meet with that patronage which it deserves at the hands of the Southern people.

Four Millions of Frenchmen.—The N. York Journal of Commerce contains a letter from Constantinople, dated on the 1st of last Sept., from which we cut the following:

Yesterday a Frenchman, meeting me in the street, said with great enthusiasm: 'Monsieur, we are three or four millions Frenchmen, who are going to embark for America, with a constitution, to form a separate State in the United States, but our whole scheme is based upon Christianity. Our system is Fourierism, immensely improved, and our agent is already presenting the plan to the Government in America.' You will know whether this accords with any movements you hear of in other directions.

From the Washington Union.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 20, 1847.

The receipts into the Treasury during the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1847, were, as nearly as can now be ascertained—

From customs,	$11,070,000
" lands,	832,760
" miscellaneous,	15,670
" loan of 1846,	111,000
" loan of 1847,	5,144,700
	$17,174,130

The expenditures during the same period were—

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse,		$1,120,453 64
On acct. of the army, &c.,	$9,186,406 27	
" " Indian Department,	691,795 05	
" " fortifications,	109,153 00	
" " pensions,	583,332 36	
		10,570,691 68
" " navy,		2,384,805 45
" " interest, &c., on public debt,		11,687 49
" " redemption of and interest on treasury notes,		612,501 63
		$14,700,138 89

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FINANCES.

It appears by the statement of the Treasurer, which we publish this day, that the nett balance in cash in the Treasury is $4,835,000. Upon inquiry, it appears that the amount of the loan and treasury notes yet to be paid in is near $5,000,000—making, in all, of cash that could be used before the meeting of Congress, nearly ten millions of dollars. But to this should be added, probably, $4,000,000 of accruing revenue up to that date from customs, lands, Mexican tariff, &c., *and we have the sum of* $14,000,000 *applicable to the expenditures for the month preceding the approaching session of Congress; thus proving that we shall not be out of funds at that date.*

We also call attention to the official statement, published above, of the receipts and expenditures for the last quarter. This is the first quarter of the *first fiscal* year under the tariff of 1846. The receipts from all sources during this quarter, it will be seen, are $17,174,130, and the total expenditures for the same quarter, $14,700,139 85—*thus showing an excess of receipts over expenditures for that quarter of* $2,473,991. If, however, we deduct the proceeds (as well as payments) from loans and treasury notes from each column respectively, it will leave the receipts for the quarter $11,918,430, and the expenditures $14,075,950; thus showing an excess of expenditures for the quarter over receipts of $2,157,520. It is estimated, however, that the receipts from the Mexican tariff, in addition, during the last quarter, exceeded $500,000; which (excluding the avails of loans and treasury notes) would make the excess of expenditures over revenue for the quarter about $1,657,000.

But as to the new tariff, the nett revenue from customs under it actually paid into the treasury for the first quarter of its first fiscal year—namely, from 30th June, 1847, to 30th September, 1847—we see is $11,070,000.—Now, on reference to the same nett revenue from customs for the same quarter under the tariff of 1842 preceding—namely, from 30th June, 1846, to 30th September, 1846—we find that revenue was only $6,125,000, or *but little more than one-half the revenue from customs for the same quarter under the new tariff.* We republish the former official statement for that quarter, and ask a comparison of the results.

The receipts into the treasury for the quarter ending 30th Sept'r, 1846, were, viz:

From customs, about	$6,125,000
" lands,	640,000
" miscellaneous sources,	17,000
" treasury notes issued under act 22d July, 1846,	1,953,950
	$8,735,950

The expenditures for the same period were, viz:—

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse,	$1,644,271 20
Army proper,	8,153,659 30
Fortifications, ordinance, and arming militia,	462,627 09
Indian department,	827,880 03
Pensions,	962,757 77
Naval establishment,	1,969,980 76
Redemption of treasury notes and interest,	62,096 82
Redemption of treasury notes which were purloined, and interest,	5,388 36
	$14,088,661 27

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Nov. 2, 1846.

Thus is the tariff of 1846 already self-vindicated, and Mr. Walker's estimates more than sustained. We will add, in conclusion, that, *under the new tariff the exports of our own products largely exceed the imports;* thus showing what the protectionists call the balance of trade in our favor. Oh! Mr. Webster, Mr. Evans, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Abbott Lawrence, distinguished as you all are, where are your predictions? Surely, neither of you is a Daniel in financial prophecy, whilst the much abused estimates of Mr. Walker come out of the lion's den and the fiery furnace unscathed.

Progress of Reform in Turkey.—The Journal of Commerce has a letter from Constantinople, Sep'ember 1, from which we copy as follows:—

"Under the administration of the most enlightened and liberal Grand Vizier that an Ottoman Sultan ever secured, Turkey is fast realizing and consolidating all those new and improved institutions which have only hitherto had an existence on paper. Reschid Pasha marches much less precipitately forward in reform than he did on his return from his first embassy to France, and as a result the Capital is perfectly free from rumors of conspiracies. Yet thousands give him the name of Ghiaour Pasha.

"To carry out his schemes of a reformed administration, he is in the greatest want of suitable employment for every branch of the service. Their deficiency is in intelligence and education. To remedy this evil there is a Council of Public Instruction, who are devising normal and elementary schools for the whole people. In the meantime there is a superior and secondary military school, a superior and secondary naval school, and a superior and secondary medical school. The secondary schools are preparatory to the superior ones. In them all, a course of education, liberal compared with anything previously existing, is pursued. But to crown all, there is now building, under the shadow of Saint Sophia, a *University*, to receive pupils of every religion, and to be taught by professors of whatever nation. The secondary school for this already exists on a small scale.

Gen. Shields.—This distinguished officer, in a letter to the Union, ably defends the Surgeons of the army, of the charge of incompetence and want of experience in their profession, alleged against them recently by several newspapers. He has reference particularly to those who attended him at the time he received the terrible wound at Cerro Gordo.—The General states he is again suffering from a wound received in the left arm, from a musket ball, at Chapultepec, but his physicians assure him that the arm will be saved.

[*Balt. Clip.*

Unroofed.—The Portsmouth Journal says the roof of a large Factory in that town, was taken off by a sudden gust of wind from the north-west, and blown to the distance of 300 feet, when it came in contact with a barn, of which it knocked down the first story. The operatives were in the factory at the time it was taken off, but no one was seriously injured.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

CINCINNATI, October 26, P. M.

We have been visited by a tremendous storm, which has caused the destruction of an immense amount of property. It has rained almost continually for three days, overflowing the country for miles around.

Along the Little Miami, which is higher than it has been known for years, the damage done is beyond parallel. In a number of instances, barns have been swept away, and thousands of bushels of grain destroyed. The fences for fifty miles along the river have shared in the general destruction, and there is no telling at the present time the extent of the damage done. The bottom lands have been overflowed, and the Little Miami, for miles, now forms a broad lake.

The Ohio river at this place is several feet above high water mark, and is still rising at the rate of one foot and a half per hour. Several gardens along the river in front of the city are already covered with water.

The small tributary streams are swollen to overflowing, and in their mad career spreading destruction around. It is next to impossible to form any estimate of the damage done. It is unquestionably the most severe freshet we have ever had here.

Tribute of Gratitude from Ireland.—We have already stated that Capt. De Kay, of the Macedonia frigate, presented on Wednesday to the President of the United States an address from the corporation of Cork. The Washington Union states that it is handsomely written out on a roll of paper, and embellished at to p on one side with the flag of the United States, and on the other with the British flag. The seal of the corporation attests the authenticity of the signatures. The roll is enclosed in a small, neat mahogany box, with the following inscription upon a metalic plate:—"*The Corporation to the President of the United States.*"

This eloquent address breathes the gratitude and the spirit of the Irish people:

To the President of the United States of America: Sir—We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Cork, in council assembled, desire most respectfully, in behalf of our fellow-citizens, to express our heartfelt gratitude to you, sir, the head of the United States government, and through you to her legislature, and also to her great and generous people.

In this warm and earnest record of our thankfulness, it would be out of place to discuss the causes of our national poverty, restricting the great mass of the Irish people for subsistence of one article of food, which, tho' valuable in many particulars, is in these countries the lowest class of diet, and consequently subjects the whole of the poorer population to constant risk of scarcity, or even famine, should a partial or general failure of that one crop, the potato, occur.

The immoderately cold and sunless summer of 1845 was followed by a deficient potato harvest; but in 1846 the visitation was universal, and its awful consequences are still pressing severely on our community. Famine brought disease; private employment for the industrious classes was greatly diminished: public employment was deficient, and would not supply three-fifths of the people with money wages. Grain, at an exhorbitant price, was in many places scarce and difficult of access; starvation and all its miseries were around us; but the cry of those who were ready to perish was heard, even across the dividing sea. The American nation, with ready sympathy, came to the rescue, unsolicited, except by their own hearts; they gave food to feed the hungry, to check the famine fever, and under the blessing of a merciful God, to restore the sick to health and usefulness.

Sir, we are of one blood with your own America—brothers. Many of the boldest and purest spirits of England, Ireland and Scotland have made their homes in the *Great Western Republic.* That love of liberty which they carried to your shores is become your nation's character. Of one mind and one heart with America, we glory in her acts of philanthropy; we emulate her independence. MAY HER BANNER EVER FLOAT ABOVE THE BRAVE AND FREE

Sir, the generous aid given by the American public, and sent on peace making mission in American-ships-of-war, has done more to secure continued harmony between the countries than any armament could effect. Your people, by doing us good, have recognized the ancestral relationship which belongs to us; while we, in our cordial gratitude, will ever use the remembrance of your noble benevolence as the talisman of amity.

The light of freedom of trade now dawns upon our country; the grand law that all men are brethren, is about to be made practical. Your prompt and liberal free-will offering has been timely placed on the altar of fraternity just as the doors of the temple of commerce are about to be thrown widely open.—For the future, our mutual necessities will recommend to us mutual forbearance, and mutual benefits exchanged will develope mutual estimation, until the best interests of these Islands and your free States shall become associated, so as every day to draw the people more closely into a friendship based on mercantile, moral, and benevolent intercourse.

Receive, sir, our appreciation of your most valuable generosity. As Christians and as men, you have dignified your nation. Such triumphs are among the proudest laurels which can wreathe the brow of the first officer of a great and generous people.

Done in council at Cork, under the city seal, the 29th day of July, 1847.

ANDREW P. ROSHE, Mayor of Cork.
ALEXANDER McCARTHY, Town Clerk.

A Novel Witness.—Last Saturday a trial came off between two persons for debt. The person who brought the suite kept no books of accounts, but was in the habit of marking down his accounts on the cellar door! He appeared before the squire in Morrisville, and the defendant demanded the evidence of the debt. The justice told him he must bring his book and prove it. He immediately procured a wagon and set out for the cellar door, and actually brought it into court, established his claim and got judgment. The lawyers were wonderfully puzzled in the cross examination; the witness hinged altogether upon stubborn facts!—[*Trenton Advertiser.*

APPEAL TO THE HUMANE, *particularly to Editors and Pastmasters.*—On the 16th of May last, John McGarr, and his two sons, Edmund James, aged 14 years, and Owen, 12 years, and left Pensacola in the public stage for Mobile. Since that time his distressed helpless family, residing in Washington, have not heard from them. Any information respecting said McGarr and his sons, communicated by letter to the care of John Boyle, Esq., Washington, will be gratefully received, and impart consolation to hearts now nearly broken by a state of the most agonizing suspense.

We hear it stated that a petition is in circulation, urging that no widow shall be allowed to marry until all the single ladies are disposed of.

Here is a chap in a most awful condition, and all owing to a vixen of a girl saying she wouldn't:

I know 'tis a sin to—
But I'm bent on the notion—
I'll throw myself into
The deep briny ocean,
Where mud, eels, and cat-fish
On my body shall riot,
And flounders and flat fish
Select me for diet;
There soundly I'll slumber
Beneath the rough billow,
And crabs without number
Shall crawl o'er my pillow;
But my spirit shall wonder thro' gay coral bowers,
And frisk with the mermaids—it shall by the powers!

Letters from Berlin announce that the Prussian Government has just concluded a new commercial treaty with England. The terms of the treaty has not been made public.

"BLOOD FOR BLOOD."

There are many who strongly advocate the doctrine that "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." They claim this to be sound scriptural doctrine, and therefore contend that every man who kills a human being forfeits his life therefor, and should be hung. Now, none can consistently contend that the doctrine is less sound when applied to one individual than when applied to various individuals, collectively: and if it is the right and duty of government to take the life of *one* who kills another human being, it certainly is the right and duty of government to bring to a strict account those who kill *several* persons, and without any justifiable cause. With these facts premised, let these principles be applied to the Mexican war. All ought to know that this war was begun by the Mexicans, who shed American blood on American soil; the President then stated the facts to Congress, and they, more unanimously than in the war of '76, or 1812, recognized the existence of the war, and placed men and money at command to secure our rights from further violation. Victory after victory has attended our arms; but while the sword of justice was held in one hand, the olive branch was held in the other. Offers of an honorable peace have been made by our government and rejected by the Mexicans.—They could have peace at any time, and would have had it before now, had it not been for their military chieftains, and those among us who have given the Mexicans "aid and comfort," by holding out to them the delusive notion that the war is unpopular, and that the whig leaders, if placed in power, would favor the Mexicans. All whigs have not so conducted; but many have, and still continue their wayward and anti-American course.—None ever deny that the Mexicans first killed part of Capt. Thornton's Company on our territory. Now the question arises, do those who claim that the shedder of man's blood shall be executed, act like consistent men and justify our government in the course they are taking? If they do, they act consistently; but if they do not, they act inconsistently.—This class of men should be watched, and occasionally their memories jogged and their course noted. Either they must justify this war, or act the part of hypocrites about the doctrine of taking blood for blood. Which course do they prefer?—*Columbian Register.*

The first American Paper in the City of Mexico.—Those editorial militant gentlemen, the pioneers of American journalism in Mexico, Messrs. Peoples and Barnard, have commenced the publication of a paper in the City of Mexico. They thus gallantly and eloquently throw out their banner:

"*The American Star.*—Again we salute our friends under our old head. From Matamoras to this point have we followed up the victories won by our indomitable soldiers, and at each stopping place have endeavored to amuse their idle hours by regaling them with the news of the day. In presenting them with this, our first number from the capital City of the Republic, we must take occasion to say to our valiant army—you have done well—done nobly—and convinced the world that, though we are a peace-loving nation, we are no strangers to the arts and sciences of war. Like our fathers of the revolution, we have come from the shop and plough, and buffeted the billows of war like veteran troops. With what pride can we then call ourselves Americans! and American soldiers! and when the storm of war has blown over, and we return to our own dear homes, how bountiful will be the gratitude bestowed upon us by our countrymen!"—[*N. O. Delta.*

American Tea.—We learn by a communication in the Union, that the Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State, has recently received a package of tea, grown in Brazil, from our Consul at St. Catharines. The leaf is something larger and darker than the Chinese tea; its flavor is strong and aromatic, and resembles the best specimens from China. When prepared, it strongly, assimilates the mixture of black and green tea, so much—indeed, almost exclusively—drunk in England, after China, the greatest tea drinking country in the world. The tea plant was first introduced into Brazil by King John, of Portugal. The writer of the communication states that the successful cultivation of this plant in the United States, may be loooked upon as a matter of certainty; as a climate exists in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, extending one degree south of the Rio Grande, precisely similar to the climate of the tea growing districts of China.

Canales turned Underwriter.—Our readers will be not a little surprised to hear that the valiant Col. Canales, the terror of the Mexican inhabitants of the Rio Grande, and perhaps the dread of unarmed American traders, has gone extensively into the insurance business He insures goods, American or Mexican property, from the Rio Grande to Monterey, against perils by robbers or *guerrilleros.* His charges are somewhat onerous—twenty-five per cent. premium—but he gives ample security for the fulfillment of his obligations. He has even recovered stolen property at the same rate, and as he is usually privy to the circumstances of any large robbery, he is said to drive a thriving business in this line. If you wish to see him on business, address him a line and he will grant you a rendezvous, where you must meet him unarmed. His ear is open to offers for his services, and he finds his account in guarantying the safe conduct of goods to Monterey. A thriving, patriotic, convenient fellow, is this Canales.

N. O. Picayune.

Sale of Mr. Fox's Furniture.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of the 27th ult., writes:—

"This being a fine October day, our citizens met in large numbers at the sale of the furniture and effects of the late Rt. Hon. Mr Fox, formerly minister from Great Britain.—All the foreign ministers, many high officers of the Government, and the ladies of the most distinguished families, were present, as at a grand levee. These sales are frequent here, and form a sort of *fete.* The competition for foreign and fashionable articles is so great that they frequently bring higher prices here than their original cost. I looked in, hoping to purchase a few of some fifty tin cases for books and papers, but they were already gone. The only article which I saw under the hammer, was the Right Honorable's dressing gown, which the auctioneer declared had cost five hundred francs in the East Indies, and I have left him crying fourteen, fourteen and a half, &c."—*Ex. paper.*

Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are an easy, safe, and certain cure for Erysipelas, because they purge from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of St. Anthony's Fire and every other malady. From four to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, at night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate attack of Erysipelas; at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood so completely purified, that all kinds of inflammation and pain will be driven from the body, and health and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine.—The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State. Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

For sale in Wilmington, N C, by George R. French and Jas. W. Johnson.

L. MALLETT,
Agent for the sale of
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—3-y

☞It is impossible for us to compress into our narrow limits even a brief allusion to all of the numerous cures that have been effected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam. We can only refer to a very few as specimens of its general efficacy.

A few days ago, a lady called at the office in fine health, and looking as robust as though she never knew what sickness was. To our surprise, she stated that until recently she had been sick for between three and four years, with what was supposed to be consumption—that she had a violent cough, night sweats, with alternate chills and fever, and every usual symptom of confirmed consumption. The result was that she became so emaciated as to present more the appearance of a skeleton than a living being. Providentially, she at this time heard of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and commenced using it herself. The effect was that she began to get better at once. By degrees the cough left her, the chills and fever disappeared, and in two months she again found herself in perfect health.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

☞The following certificate was addressed to our Agents at St. Louis, and is similar to others frequently received from all sections of our country. Facts are stubborn things; therefore let not the afflicted despair, but use the right medicine and be cured without loss or delay.

RUSH CREEK, Mo., April 1, 1845.

Messrs. R. & J. Adams—In the year 1812, from exposure while in the army, my hip, thigh, and leg, down to my toes, became swollen a third larger than their natural size, and after a time ulcerated and broke, and remained a running ulcer for five or six years, and at intervals ever since that period, until I concluded my only hope for life was in amputation, but I now have the pleasure of stating that, after my leg had been so swollen for thirty odd years, and a large portion of the time ulcerated and exceedingly painful, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, the swelling from my hip to my toes has entirely subsided, the ulcers have been healed, and my general health much improved. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN M'CUNE.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, of South Carolina, Mr. Thomas McIlhenny, to Miss Margaret Dudley, daughter of General E. B. Dudley.

In this town, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. Hiram Spooner, to Miss Mary J. Herring, all of this place.

In Fayetteville, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Connor, Mr. John S. Maultsby, to Miss Caroline Frances, daughter of Sampson Boon, Esq., all of Fayetteville.

In Duplin county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. W. Hufham, Mr. Levi Moore, son of Daniel E. Moore, of Kenansville, to Miss Margaret, daughter of David Sloan, Esq.

In Alfred, Maine, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Orr, Mr. John H. Burney, of Brunswick co., N. C, to Miss Mary Leighton, daughter of Gen. Samuel Leighton, of the former place.

In Newbern, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Pell, Mr. Jonah C McFarlane, of this town, to Miss Sarah L Green, of Newbern.

DIED.

At his residence, in Duplin county, on the 21st ult., Mr. Thomas Phillips, sen., in the 81st year of his age. In this mournful dispensation of Providence, our community has lost a good citizen, our church a prominent member, and his family a father, protector, and guide. Our deceased brother, for a long time, has been a shining ornament of the Baptist Church. His name was first on the Church book and his heart was with the people of God. In this way he led a peaceful and quiet life, scarcely equalled in the history of mortal man, and when nature was compelled to give way to the infirmities of age, he bore his last illness with great fortitude until his last moments. When surrounded by his weeping family and friends, he bid adieu to earthly things, and fell asleep in the arms of Jesus His body is sleeping in dust, but his spirit is gone to the mansions of ceaseless bliss, there, with the sublime songs of angels, to sing the praises of God forever. May his surviving friends follow his good examples, and may they prepare to die the death of the righteous, that their last end may be like his.

Communicated.

In New Hanover County, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Ann Jarman, in the 59th year of her age. She was for the last 20 years of her life a member of the Methodist Church, and died a true Christian. She had been sick, with a lingering disease, for the last 10 years of her life.—*Com.*

The Mississippi papers will please copy.

In this town, on the 27th ult., Mr. Kenan Millard, of Duplin county, aged 50 years.

In Richmond county, on the 18th ult., Mr. W. Brown, aged about 90 years.

In Lumberton, on the 8th ult., Mr. Allen McDugald, in the 47th year of his age.

In Randolph county, on the 16th ult., Mr. Joshua Cox, aged 87 years, a member of the Society of Friends.

On Black River, New Hanover County, on the 11th ult., Mr. Thos. Devane, in his 45th year.

At Swansboro', Onslow county, on the 28th ult., Wm. P. Ferrand, Esq., aged about 60 years.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 29th.—Schr. G. W. Davis, Briggs, New York, to G. W. Davis

30th.—Schr Napoleon, Smith, New York, to A. Martin.
Schr. Highlander, Baker, Boston, to R. W. Brown
Schr. Henry Marshall, Freeman, Newport, R. I., to G. Peckham & Co.

31st.—Brig Eliza, Holbrook, New York, to O. G. Parsley.
Brig Osage, Madison, Boston, to G. W. Davis.
Brig Rowland, Watts, Boston, to W. B. Giles.
Brig Genius, D'Wolf, Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis.
Brig Tangier, Parks, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.
Schr. Carolina, Green, Baltimore, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Nov. 1st.—Brig Catherine Rogers, Walt, Newport, R. I., to E. Dickinson.
Schr. Gratitude, Daily, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr. Shylock, Coons, Boston, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr. (new) Athala, Furnell, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr. Chesapeake, Smith, Boston, to G. W. Davis.

2d.—Schr. Lucullus, Luffkin, New York, to Harriss & Russell.
Schr. John Castner, Somers, Philadelphia, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Steamer Cotton Plant, Banks, Fayetteville, to J. & W. L. McGary.

3—Brig Belle, Myers, New York, to G. W. Davis.
Brig Geo. Shattuck, Bragdon, Boston, to do.

4—Schr. John Potts Brown, Crockett, Philadelphia, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

CLEARED.

Oct. 29th.—Brig David Duffell, Collett, New York, by G. W. Davis.
Brig Maine, Doyle, New Bedford, by W. B. Giles.
30th.—Brig Oscela, Kendall, Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son.
Brig Anawon, Swasey, New London, by J. Hathaway & Son.
Schr. Alaric, Prosser, New York, by R. W. Brown
Nov 1st.—Brig Wanderer, Soule, Bath, Me., by E. Dickinson.
Schr. Gen Morgan, Falkenburg, New York, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Somers, Philadelphia, by Harriss & Russell.
2d.—Schr. Harrison Price, Chapman, Philadelphia, by E. J. Lutterloh.
Schr. Leesburg, Boon, Philapelphia, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
Schr. Globe, Smith, Port au Prince, by Harriss & Russell.
Schr. J. D. Jones, Griffin, New York, by R. W. Brown.
2—Schr. Globe, Smith, St. Domingo, by Harriss & Russell.
4—Schr. Wilmington, Walker, Baltimore, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.
4—Schr G. W. Davis, Briggs, N. Y., by G. W. Davis.

DISASTERS.

Schr. Rochester, Tilby, cleared from this port on the 14th ult., for New York, and laid down the river until the 30th ult., wind bound, which day she crossed the bar, at 6 o'clock, P. M On the third day out, sprung aleak, wore ship and stood back for this port, and in returning struck on the Main Bar, and bore over 106 bbls Rosin. The vessel was leaking very bad so as to keep both pumps going all the time, and also sprung the rudder: wind N. E. to N. N. E., and blowing very hard.

The steamer Narragansett, while putting into Musquit to Inlet for a harbor, on the 21st ult., about half past 3 o'clock, struck on the North Breakers, and it is supposed will be a total loss—crew and passengers saved—Same day, before going into Musquite Inlet, she spoke steamer California, returning to St. Augustine for a harbor.

The Norfolk Herald, of the 30th ult., says: The brig Xuloda, Cudworth, from New York, bound to Edenton, N. C., with an assorted cargo, sprung aleak yesterday, about 20 miles south of Chincoteague, during a severe blow from N. E., and sunk immediately! The captain and crew saved themselves in the long boat, and arrived here this forenoon.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	@ 11	a	@ 12
Middlings,	10	a	11
Shoulders,	9½	a	10
Hog round,	10	a	00
Western,	7½	a	9
BEANS—Per bushel—White,		a	
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	22
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	13 00	a	14 —
Do Prime,	9 00	a	12 00
CORN—Per bushel,	60	a	65
Meal,	75	a	80
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	8	a	8½

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SHAW would inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has returned from New York, where she has been for the last ten days selecting her stock of

Millinery & Fancy Articles,

together with a few *splendid Evening Dresses*, all of the latest and most approved styles; also, a few elegant Cloaks of the latest French pattern. Mrs. S. will be assisted this winter by a young Lady who has been for 9 years in a large establishment in New York, and who is complete mistress of her business in all its branches. Mrs. S. flatters herself she will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize her SHOW ROOM, on Second street, a few doors from Market. Mrs. Shaw will be happy to receive orders from her old customers and friends in the country, which she will endeavor to execute with promptness. Oct 22, 1847. 6-3t

TO THE LADIES.

Dress Making.

MRS. C. M. PRICE respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity that she has procured the services of one of the most fashionable Dress Makers at the North, and she is now prepared to make up LADIES DRESSES in a neat and fashionable style.

She has just received the *Latest Fashions*, and she assures those Ladies who may wish to have their dresses made up in a fashionable and neat manner, that she will be pleased to receive their custom. She will spare no pains in endeavoring to give satisfaction to her customers, both as regards cheapness and neatness of her work.

☞*Residence, 4th Street, first door North of the Odd Fellow's School.*

October 15, 1847—[5

BLANKETS—1 case super. Negro Blankets. For sale by
[Oct 22] McKELLAR & McRAE.

PRIME SUGARS—5 hhds. best St. Croix Sugar; 5 bbls. clarified St. Croix Sugar, a prime article for family use, just received and for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

RIO COFFEE—30 bags best green Rio Coffee, just received and for sale by
[Oct 22] McKELLAR & McRAE.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, at
MYERS & BARNUM'S.

TAKE NOTICE—$100 BANTER!

THE subscriber banters New-Hanover county or the State of North Carolina, for a race against his horse, which he says is the swiftest in the county or State, on the following terms: I wil run 600 yards against any horse in the county or State for $100, or I will run against the same horse half a mile for $160.

Any person or persons feeling disposed to take up this banter, must give me one month's notice at the race track at Wm. Woodcock's, in this county. Weight of rider not to be less than 140 lbs.

This banter stands open 'till the 1st of Januray, 1848. SAM'L J. WALKER.

New Hanover county, Oct. 15th, '47.—[5-4t

Merchant Tailoring.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, would beg leave to call public attention to his splendid, new, and well assorted stock of GOODS, consisting of Black, Blue, and Brown French and English Cloths, superfine French and English Doeskin Cassimeres, a splendid assortment of Fancy Cassimeres, and Fancy Plaid Vestings, all of the *newest and most fashionable styles*. A large assortment of Gent's Shirts, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, and other articles too numerous to enumerate. A new style of Drawers, surpassing anything of the kind ever offered to the public in this market. A very superior article of "Saxe Gotha" Cloth, suitable for business coats and every day's wear. A very superior assortment of Cloaking, &c., &c.

Gentlemen in the Army, or Navy, or Militia officers who may favor the subscriber with their orders, will find them promptly attended to and well executed. He feels warranted in saying so, inasmuch as that after his experience in fitting out the N. C. Regiment and its officers, that he has no hesitation in promising entire satisfaction. Orders from any part of the State thankfully received and promptly attended to. CHAS. BARR.

N. B—A good assortment of Ready made Clothing always on hand.

Oct. 15, 1847.

NEW STORE.

SOUTH SIDE MARKET-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE.

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

Dry Goods.

Sattinets and Kerseys
Red and white Flannels
Mouslin deLanes
Calicoes
Bed Tick and Apron Checks
Kentucky Jeans
Bed and Negro Blankets
Vestings, Shawls
Alpaccas, Irish Linen
Silk and cotton hdkfs.
Bleached and brn. Shirting
Linen and cotton Diaper
Ginghams and Cambrics
Hosiery, Comforts
Gurnsey shirts
Blea. and brown Drill

Groceries:

Fulton market Beef
Mess and prime Pork
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
Brown and Loaf Sugar
Crush'd and pulv'd do.
Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee
Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea
Boxes and half boxes bro. Soap,
Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles
Sup. Butter and Cheese
Lamp and Olive Oil
Dried Beef and Tongues
Pickles, Olives, Capers,
Tomato and Walnut Catsup
Pepper Sauce, Sardines
Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese
West India Preserves
Prunes, Figs, Raisins,
Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed,)
Aleppo Scammony,
Red Precipitate,
Chemicals, &c.
Sulph. Morphine, Act. "
Denarcotized Opium
Iodid. of Iron, (Hare's.)

Collins' and Simmons' Axes
Rim and stock Locks
Cupboard and trunk do
Till and Chest do
Board Axes
Drawing Knives
Coopers' Adzes
Do Crows and Vices
Dowelling Bitts
Shovel and Tongs
Knives and Forks
Pocket Knives
Sad Irons, Hinges,
Ball braces, Trace chains
Bellows, bed Cords
Coffee Mills, Nails
Iron and Britania spoons
Scrubbing brushes
Whitewash do
Shoe brushes & blacking
Rat and mouse traps
Match safes, Nests' weights
Brass Candlesticks
Wire covers,
Hand Saws.

Hollowarc.

Pots, Spiders, Ovens,
Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons
A very superior Wafle Iron.

Liquors.

Cognac Brandy
Madeira & Malmsey do
N. E. Rum and Brandy
Do Whiskey.

Wood Ware.

Cedar and painted Tubs
Painted and varnished buckets
Brass & Iron bound do
Coaco Dippers
Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins
Butter prints, boot-jacks
Smuff, Muddlers and Potato mashers
Wood ladles and spoons.

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

October 15, 1847—[5-y

WHITE LEAD, Paints, &c., Chrome Green, Venitian Red, Chrome Yellow, Linseed Oils, Crome Yellow and Green in Oil, Train Oil, Whiting, Spanish Brown, Window Glass. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

October 8, 1847—[4

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill. It is eligibly situated for business, on the West side of Cape Fear River, opposite the town of Wilmington, N. C. The Mill is in good order, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

HENRY R. SAVAGE.

Oct. 8, 1847—[4-tf

SWEET OIL, English Mustard, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, &c., for sale at the old stand Drug Store. by W. SHAW.

NEW STORE.

I TAKE this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that I have opened a store on Front street, in the London Building, 3d door from the corner of Market and Front streets where I shall keep a good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS, which I offer for sale at the very lowest prices.

I would especially invite my country friends to give me a call, and renew their old patronage to me. J. LYON.

Oct. 1st, 1847.—[3tf

LATEST NEWS From the Seat of War!

WE have now those comfortable Gum elastic Cloaks, Coats and Pants; those who are exposed to the Rain would do well to call son, as they sell very fast.

S. & D. TELLER.

Oct. 1, 1847—[3-tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of

S. & D. TELLER.

All those in debt to D. Teller will please call and settle, either by cash or note, and those who have any claims, will hand in their bills for payment as soon as possible.

S. & D. TELLER.

A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER.

We have now on hand a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and judge for yourselves. S. & D. TELLER.

Oct. 1, 1847—[3-tf

LIPPITT & WILKINGS,

HAVE received a large and well selected assortment of Drugs and Chemicals, consisting of

Pv. Jalap,	Ext. Jalap,	Iodid. of Lead,	
Do Rhubarb,		Do	Mercury,
Do Ipecac,		Do	Sulphur,
Do Columbo,		Do	Arsenic,
Ext Coloc. Com.		Salacine,	
Do. Rhubarb,		Sulph. Quinine,	
Ext. Stramonium,		Svr. Iodid. of Iron,	
Pill Hydrarg. Eng.,		Citrate of "	
Ungt. "		Do of " and	
Aleppo Scammony,		Veratrine,	[Quinine,
Red Precipitate,		Pv. Stanum,	
Chemicals, &c.		Strychnine,	
Sulph. Morphine, Act. "		Pure Nit. Silver & No. 2,	
Denarcotized Opium		Citric Acid,	
Iodid. of Iron, (Hare's.)		Tannin,	Piperine,
		Oxide of Silver, &c.	

October 3, 1847—[4

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Superfine Bed Blankets;
Pilot and Beaver do.	Negro do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Horse do
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Table & bird eye Diapers;
Linseys and Kerseys,	8-4 brown damask do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings,	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bleach'd & br'n Shirting;
White, Red, and Yellow Flannel, a large supply,	30, 32, and 34 Scotch Ginghams;
9 dozen Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;	Umbrellas;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black Silk;	Muslin Skirts;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Plaid Tarton's do	Colored silk do
Cashmere de Cosse;	Silk and thread Buttons,
do de Lane;	for Ladies dresses;
Muslin de Lane;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Bombazine, large supply;	Linen Cambric Hdkfs;
French Robes;	Swiss Mull and Book Muslin;
do Habbits;	Plaid & striped do
do Collars;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Worked Fronts;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
Plain and plaid Alpaccas;	do do silk do
Silk Warp do	Ladies superfine Cashmere Hose;
Large silk Shawls;	do bl'k worsted do;
Superfine Thibet do;	Children's worsted boots;
Large Woolen Nett do;	Bl'k, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Small do do do;	Misses' colored do;
Large waffle do;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Black Merino do;	do raw do
Ladies Hood-;	
Childrens' do;	
Fancy fall and winter prints;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., October 1, 1847—3-y

The Old Rock Spring FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with *choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars*. DAVID THALLY.

Dec 18, 1846 14-y

PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

COLOGNE, German, French, and American,
French Extracts,
Macassar and Bear's Oil,
Tooth Powder, and Paste,
Ox Marrow, a fine article,
Toilet Powder,
Toilet Soap, and Shaving Soap. For sale by
Oct 8] LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

Hair Brushes,
Cloth Brushes,
Tooth do.
Nail do.
Rose Water &c.,

Grocery & Provision Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED has commenced business in the Store lately occupied by E. Peterson, next door to Murphy's building, on Watter street, and solicits the attention of buyers.

NOW IN STORE.

5 bbls. Mountain Dew Whiskey, (very superior,)
5 do. Imperial Gin,
5 do. New England Rum,
5 do. Domestic Brandy,
10 do. Sugar,
2 do. White powdered Sugar,
2 do. Snuff; 2 kegs SalEratus,
1 qrt. cask Malaga Wine.

DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

50 bags Coffee, (assorted quality,)
5 boxes Tobacco,
20,000 Segars, (fine flavor,)
3 chests Tea,
10 ½ bbls. family Beef, (very choice,)
10 bbls. new and old Ale,
500 lbs. Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
20 bbls. Flour,
10 boxes Starch,
10 do. Soap, 20 boxes Cheese,
10 bbls. Apples, large size,)
5 do. Irish Potatoes,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit,
5 bbls. Crackers.
Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c.,

And a general assortment of articles connected with the Grocery and Provision trade.

My friends in the country are requested to send in their orders.

☞Commission business transacted, and goods forwarded on favorable terms.

Oct. 8, 1847.] WM. A. GWYER.

Fresh Supplies.

THE undersigned have just received and opened a splendid and full stock of GROCERIES and SHIP STORES, for family use and masters of vessels.

These assortments consists in part of

GROCERIES.

Muscovado Sugar
Porto Rico do
St Croix do
Clarified do do
Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf sugar
Crush'd & pow'd do
Rio and Laguira coffee
Old Governm't Java do
Gun Powder Tea
Black do
Young Hyson do
Mess and Prime Pork
Fulton Market Beef
Ship Beef, Butter
Smoked and Pickled Tongues
Bbls and ½ bbls Flour
Soap, candles, starch
Table salt in boxes bags and barrels
Pepper, spices, ginger
Cassia, cloves, nutmegs, Mace, and ground spices of every variety.

FISH.

Salmon, in bbls & kits
No 1 and 2 mackerel, in bbls. half do. quarters and kits
Half bbls Connecticut Gibb'd herring,
Tongues and sounds in kits
Cod fish,
Smoked herring in box's
Sardines and preserved fish of all kinds.

OILS.

Pure sperm oil
Refined whale do
Linseed do
Castor do
Olive oil in bottles and bettes

LIQUORS AND WINES.

Every variety and quality of brandies, gin, rum, whiskey; Madeira, port, sherry, scuppernong, claret and champaigne Wines.

CONFECTIONARY.

Stuart's Candies of every variety, fresh & good.

Sept 30. HOWARD & PEDEN.

TOBACCO.

Manufactured Tobacco from the best factories in Virginia
Fine cut and smoking tobacco, snuff, &c.
60,000 SEGARS, *Assorted brands.*
Regalias, Panatello, Principe, Justo Sanz, Colerado Elrccurdode, Lady Minerva Prensados, El Aguila La Leatad, &c.

PICKLES & PRESERVES, from W. Underwood & Co of Boston.

Pickles. preserves, fresh bottles fruits, catsups, olives, capers, pasts, sauces, syrups, esserces, rose water, orange water, &c, which can be relied on as being fresh and of good quality.

NUTS.

Filberts, brazil nuts, Almonds, pecan nuts, walnuts, shelled Almonds, &c.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Crockery, hardware, cuttlery, Cooper's and Carpenter's tools, guns, axes, nails, dry goods, negro clothes, blankets, hats, caps, boots, shoes. heavy coarse socks and stockings for negroes, seamen's clothing of every variety, sheaths, belts palms, sheath knives, & seamen's chests.
Wooden and Willow Ware
Matts of every variety.
Duck and Cordage, for shipping use.

BREAD AND CRACKERS

Pilot and Navy bread,
Butter, soda, sugar, lemon, & pick nick crackers,
Boston crackers in tin cans, butter and water crackers.

HOWARD & PEDEN.

Lamp Oil.

WINTER Sperm Oil, a fine article. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

October 8, 1847—[4

Castor Oil Capsules.

A NEW and pleasant mode for administering Castor Oil. For sale by
Oct 8] LIPPITT & WILLKINGS.

JUST ARRIVED,

THE Fall Fashion of HATS, for 1847. Call and see them, at
MYERS & BARNUM'S
Fashonable Hat and Cap Store.

Sept 17, 1847

NEW DRUG STORE.

SHAW & GARDNER,

Druggists & Apothecaries.

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,

HAVING located in Clinton, would respectfully inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell low for cash. They would respectfully request Physicians to call and examine their stock. All orders or prescriptions executed with accuracy and promptness.

July 9, 1847—[43-6m

J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

SULPHATE OF QUININE.—125 oz. Sulphate Quinine, and a full assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c., just received at the old stand Drug Store.

The Subscriber flatters himself that he can sell on better terms than any other establishment in the place; it will certainly be to the interest of Physicians and country Merchants to inquire his reduced prices before purchasing. Having engaged a competent Druggist at the North to assist him in the business, Physicians may depend on the utmost accuracy in filling their orders, and every article will be warranted genuine. Medicines supplied at any hour of the night, and Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded.

Wilmington, May 14, 1847. WM. SHAW

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle their accounts.

JAMES ANDERSON,
EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods. Hard-ware, Iron, &c, which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 23, 1847—[45-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS

And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 869 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors and Builders.

July 9, 1847.—[43-tf

FOR RENT.

THE HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON.

October 22, 1847.

The Charleston Courier, Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer, Raleigh Standard and Register, Petersburg Republican, Newbern Republican, and Norfolk Beacon, will publish the above three times and forward accounts to the Journal Office.

LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

ROCK SPRING HOTEL,

now opened under the superintendance of
—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.

June 25, 1847. 41-tf

Wilmington Hotel.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Public that he will be ready to receive Boarders, at the WILMINGTON HOTEL, formerly kept by Thomas F. King & Co., as the Planter's Hotel, the 25th of this month. He begs leave to inform those who may feel disposed to call upon him, that no pains will be spared by him or his Lady, to make it a comfortable house for either monthly, weekly, or daily boarders, as his whole attention will be paid to the house. The tab'e will be furnished with the best the market affords. SAMUEL J. PERRY,

Wilmington Hotel, near the R. Road Depot,
May 14, 1847.—[12m] [Main Street.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot on Chesnut Street, at present occupied by Samuel Berry, Esq. Possession given the 1st of October.

Apply to H. R. NIXON.

Sept 17, 1847—[1-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber, convenient to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,

Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.

Sept'r 10, 1847 —[52-tf

MASON WORK.

THE Ssubscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Mason business in all its branches; and respectfully solicit a share of the custom.

GRATES set in a superior style.

FRANCIS JAMES,
WM. H. COSTIN.

Sept. 24, 1847—[2-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received,

Men's fine calf stitched Boots,
" " " Peg do.
" Kip Brogans, best quality,
Boys' do do
do Goat do
Men's calf do
Large lot Walking leather Shoes,
200 pair Ladies' fine Kid ties and Slips,
200 " " " " Buskins,
50 " " ½ Gaiters,
Misses' leather Shoes,
do Morocco do
Variety of Children Shoes.

The subscriber will be receiving Boots and Shoes every week from the best Northern Manufacturers, also Boots and Shoes, made to measure as usual and repairing done in the neatest style.

CHARLES GRAY.
At Punderford old Stand.

Sept 17, 1847 1-tf.

Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-3m

CARRIAGES.

Front Street, opposite the Journal Office.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found, *Barouches, Rackaways, Chariots, Buggies, Gigs, &c.*—ALSO, Harness of all kinds, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c. Purchasers would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere. ISAAC WELLS.

August 6, 1847—[34-y

JUST RECEIVED.

FURTHER supplies of Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Peters' and Moffat's Pills; Cheeseman's Balsam; Pain Killer; Indian Panacea; Henry's Magnesia; Extract Lemon; Sup Carb Soda; Cream Tartar; Sulph Quinine; Calomel; Blue Mass; Morphine; Salacine; Piperine; Olive Oil; Sal Soda; Pearl and Pot Ash, and a general assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines.

ALSO—90 kegs of very superior White Lead; Linseed Oil; Vandye and Spanish Brown, Chrome Green and Yellow; Turkey Umber; Terra de Sisnna patent Black; Venetian Red; Whiting; Putty; Red and White Chalk; Rose; Pink; Chinese Vermillion; Sand Paper; Varnishes; Brushes; Window Glass, &c.

ALSO—A fine assortment of Trusses; Tooth Instruments in cases or single; Forceps; Gum Lancets; Evans' Genuine and imitation Thumb and Spring Lancets; Seaton Needles; Syringes, from ½ to 2½ ozs; Maw's Patent Grema Apparatus; Cupping Instruments; G. E. and Silver M. & F. Catheters; a few cases of superior Pocket Instruments; Breast Glasses, &c. &c., for sale low at the old stand Drug Store. Country orders executed with dispatch and at the lowest possible prices. Prescriptions accurately compounded.

August 6, 1847] WM. SHAW.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th inst., negro man named *OLIVER*. Oliver is about 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, and large in proportion, but a little thin, from having been sick lately. He is dark complected. He came from Washington, Beaufort county, and will probably try to make his way back. He formerly belonged to Mr. Singletary, and if asked, will probably say that Mr. S. is his master.

A reward of *forty dollars* will be paid to any person that will apprehend and lodge the above negro where I can get him again.

J. M. STEVENSON.

Wilmington, Oct. 15th, 1847.—[5tf

NEGROES WANTED.

AS I intend to make large shipments of Slaves to the South during the months of November and December, and also some contracts to fulfil, I am still in want of a large number of Slaves, from the age of 12 to 30 years, of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash market price. Persons having such description of Slave property for sale will find it to their advantage to bring them to Wilmington to me, at the Carolina Hotel, as I intend making a stay there during the winter.

Also wanted, Carpenters, Bricklayers Blacksmiths and Coopers, for which liberal prices will be given. ANSLEY DAVIS.

Sept. 10, 1847—[52-tf

$25 Reward.

THE subscribers hereby inform the public that their Negroes, employed in the Turpentine business in Brunswick County, are in the habit of going down to Beaufort County, under the pretence of having been sent by their owners. They generally dress up in their best clothes when they thus leave, and from the plausible stories they tell to the people who reside on the Road, the Negroes are not apprehended. This is to place all persons on their guard against such impositions. We never permit our Negroes to leave home on any terms, without a written pass.

We will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to either of us, or for the confinement in Jail, of any Negro belonging to us, that may be found out of Brunswick County without a pass.

JAMES R. GRIST,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT.

Brunswick County, Sept 24, '47—2-tlstJ

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, in April last, his negro man ISAAC. He is very black, about 5 feet high, well proportioned, has a small scar on one cheek, and a full pair of whiskers when he left. He has a wife at J. F. Spicer's, and it is believed he is lurking on Stump Sound, or in the neighborhood of Sneed's Ferry. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Onslow county Jail, so I get him; or for his delivery to the subscriber. An additional sum of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him. He is out-lawed. J. H. FOY.

Jacksonville, Sept. 6, 1847.—[52-3m

$20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINER.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the ime the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

Notice to Dealers in TURPENTINE & TAR.

WILMINGTON June 1, 1847.

THE undersigned, purchasers and dealers in Naval Stores in this place, with a view to adopt some general regulations which seem to them to be founded in justice, and more in accordance with the customs of other markets, have agreed to establish for their future government, the following

REGULATIONS.

That as no good reason is apparent to them for changing the size and weight of barrels of Turpentine, and it would perhaps be productive of inconvenience to the makers, it will be purchased as heretofore, the gross weight of the barrel to be 320 lbs., or 260 lbs. net; the turpentine to be delivered on the yard for inspection at the expense of the seller; and as there has been in many cases, an unjust inequality, in fixing upon the amount of Extra, and whereas the law prescribes what the order of turpentine shall be, when exposed for sale, with out proscribing any remedy in case it is not in said order, we therefore agree that hereafter a deduction shall be made under the denomination of extra cooperage as follows; For scuttling, packing &c., one cent per barrel, for the first two hoops that may be lacking short of twelve as prescribed by law, one cent each, and for each hoop less than ten that may be short, two cents each, also what other labor may be necessary to put it in the order the law prescribes to be adjudged by the Inspectors, together with the usual dedutions for unmerchantable barrels exceeding the number taken to pack. Purchases made at the Rail Road Depot will be subject to a deduction of two cents per bbl. drayage, thereby placing the sellers per Rail Road on a footing with those by water. These regulations to apply to Tar, only so far as regards expense of rolling, draying and inspection. The custom adopted in reference to the condition of the barrels it is supposed must be free from all objection, as turpentine put up in perfect order will only be subject to a deduction of one cent per bbl. instead of the former rates of extra.

We also agree that in future we shall refuse to compromise for fraudulent mixture as heretofore, that we deem chips, straw, billets of wood, limbs, dirt, &c., as a fraudulent mixture, and that we shall abide by the strict letter of the law in all such cases. And whereas it appears that the Inspectors do not consider themselves authorized to make bills otherwise than as prescribed by law, that we will in all cases, purchase by the bbl, of 320 lbs. and allow the Inspector to make his bill as the law directs 280 lbs. but that there shall be deducted from the bill one eighth of the amount.

W. O. JEFFREYS,	A. H. VAN BOKELIN
JOHN McRAE,	H. NUTT
A. MARTIN,	B. FLANNER,
W. LATIMER,	W. J. LOVE. Jr.
JEWETT & CO.,	R. C. HALLETT,
BARRY & BRYANT,	B. HALLETT,
JNO. CHRISTIAN,	R. G. RANKIN,
HALL & ARMSTRONG.	C. D. ELLIS. 39-tf,

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music, $4 00

For all of which studies books are furnished by the School free of charge.

For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying, $7 00

TEACHERS.

Male Department, Mr. MAGINNEY,
Female do., Miss RICHARDSON,
Teacher of Languages, Mr. LINDSAY.

In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.

Oct. 8, 1847. 4-tf.

Spring and Summer Medicine.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
3,500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz:

Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy. Intelligent men like these would no praise so strongly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.

New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also together with a man in my employ badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely c